The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV......NO. 7628.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. BRISTOW.

THE RECENT MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THEIR RELATIONS—MANIFEST DESIRE TO CREATE A BREACH IN THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The dispatch of two days ago in THE TIMES, which indicated that probably the President's feelings and purposes toward Secretary Bristow had been misrepresented, is verified by conversations which the President has had with several persons yesterday and to-day. The President has said explicitly that Secretary Bristow would not leave the Cabinet except on his own desire and volition. The President knew of no difficulty existing between them, and disclaimed any wish to have the Secretary resign. Of course these are not his exact words, but it is believed they do not express too strongly his meaning. It would appear that the reports of conversations purporting to have been held with him in which he expressed great anger with the Secretary and a purpose to ask his resignation on the close of the Babcock trial have been unwarranted misrepresentations. One purpose of these reports has undoubtedly been to make Mr. Bristow's position uncomfortable and induce him to resign without waiting to know absolutely the President's desires. Fortunately they were not successful. The Secretary has acknowledged the force of the opinions which have been so widely expressed that he ought not to leave the Cabinet at this time because of any personal inconvenience or discomfort, and all the signs now point to a continuance of the hearty co-operation of the President in the Secretary's fight with the whisky thieves. Since the first published reports of a possible breach between the Secretary and the President a unanimous expression has come from the country disapproving the Secretary's retirement from the Cabinet. Not a paper or a politician, with the exception of a few who are apparently too much interested in the whisky prosecutions, but has indorsed the Secretary's course and disapproved any complications which could lead to his resignation.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE FINANCES

MR. HOLMAN DOUBTFUL OF AGREEMENT IN CAUCUS COMMITTEE—OPPOSITION TO MR. PAYNE'S BILL—WHAT THEY MAY ACCEPT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Holman thinks the prospects for the Democratic Caucus Committee agreeing upon a bill are not good. He says those who act with him will not agree to the proposition presented by Mr. Payne, because they are unable to see the wisdom of hoarding thirty millions per year in gold coin and funding the greenbacks. He says they will agree to a bill providing for the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act and leaving the currency as it now stands, issuing subsidiary silver coins for fractional currency, increasing the legal tender limit in silver to $100, or gradually substituting greenbacks for national bank notes. He thinks either of these propositions would be better than the plan proposed by Mr. Payne, and more practical. He thinks any plan based upon withdrawing currency or hoarding gold will fail to bring relief, and must add to the present financial distress. He has doubts whether silver coins can be maintained in circulation, but is willing to make the experiment with the $15,000,000 now on hand, mainly because he does not believe in keeping that amount of currency lying idle when it may be devoted to the redemption of a corresponding amount of non-interest-bearing debt in the shape of fractional currency. He thinks Mr. Payne and those acting with him should accept the proposition to repeal the Specie Resumption act and issue subsidiary silver coins, as that would be a kind of compromise between paper currency and gold. The committee will meet to-morrow, but there is no likelihood that they will agree upon any affirmative legislation. It is possible Mr. Holman and those members of the committee who act with him may carry the pending motion recommending the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of January last.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SUBSIDY LEGISLATION—DISAPPEARANCE OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—RICHARD B. IRWIN AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the investigation into the Memphis and El Paso Railroad swindle by the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday, it was discovered that one Lyman Elmore was likely to be an important witness. A subpœna was ordered for him, but when the officer went to serve it he failed to find the gentleman. It was said he had been called suddenly from home, but fearing he might not return as soon as wanted the officer went to New-York, where he expects to find Mr. Elmore, unless he should have gone to join Mr. Richard Parsons and R. W. Corwine, both of whom were called as witnesses in this case, but not found. Elmore was a witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, but proved to have almost as bad a memory as Mr. Schumaker, who gave the testimony that caused Elmore to be called at that time.

Richard B. Irwin, the Pacific Mail Sphinx, has thrown down the gantlet in a letter to Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Irwin writes to Mr. Knott that if the committee wants to subpœna him he can be found at the Windsor Hotel in New-York. He gives this information because he fears there may be efforts to annoy him again with the pretense that he has run away, but he thinks his exhaustive examination of last year ought to be sufficient.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE CINCINNATI HOTEL-KEEPERS' PRICES—THE COMMITTEE INCLINED TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF HOLDING THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It has been reported that the hotels in Cincinnati were raising their prices to an extortionate rate for rooms during the Republican Convention. The report is denied from Cincinnati, the hotel proprietors professing that they are demanding only their usual rates. A letter has been received by a gentleman here from the proprietors of the new Gibson House, which states that on the first, second, and third floors a parlor and bedroom suitable for two persons will be $33 a day, back rooms on the same floors will be $16, and a parlor and bedroom on the fourth and fifth floors will be $28. Whatever the facts may be, there is certainly an effort being made to take the convention to some other city than Cincinnati. If the usual prices of hotels in that city are such as the letter quoted indicates, the committee, when assured of the fact, might be easily induced to look around for a cheaper place.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE BILL TO PUNISH INTRUDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day debating Senator Ingalls' bill for establishing a tribunal to try offenders against the treaty rights of the Indians. The discussion took a wide range, and the whole question of the management of the Indians was considered from almost as many different points of view as there were speakers. The principal purpose of Mr. Ingalls' bill is to provide for the punishment of parties going to the Black Hills. A novel argument against the measure came from Mr. Windom and one or two others, who claimed that there was not force enough at the command of the Government to prevent the settlement of the Black Hills by fortune-hunters. Mr. Oglesby closed the day's session by a strong general speech upon Indians, taking the ground that they should all be made American citizens, and governed and protected by the same laws as are the other people of the nation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MINISTER SCHENCK—THE HAWAIIAN TREATY—NOMINATIONS—MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS—A TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered the report of the subcommittee on the correspondence furnished by the State Department, including the communications from Minister Schenck, in which he says he invested in the Emma Mine stock, but as it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents, he did not see how his transactions could concern the public. He was not ashamed of what he had done. At the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as a Director of the company. The full committee thoroughly discussed the subject in an animated manner, but arrived at no conclusion, and adjourned till to-morrow. The committee are not satisfied with the character and extent of the documents furnished to them, and have invited the Secretary of State to appear before them to-morrow morning, and to bring with him such other papers as he may have on the subject.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, agreed to report the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. The yeas were: Fernando Wood, of New-York; Mr. Hancock, of Texas; Mr. Hill, of Georgia; Mr. Blaine, of Maine; Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Burchard, of Illinois. And the nays were: Mr. Morrison, of Illinois; Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia. Representative Chapin, of Massachusetts, if he had been present, would have voted with the majority. The bill was subsequently reported to the House and made a special order for March 2.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Joseph D. Bates, United States Marshal for Connecticut. Postmasters—John T. Weedy, at Danbury, Conn.; Charles H. Lyford, at Vineland, N. J.; Thomas Coggeshall, at New-Bedford, Mass., and David Goddard, at Orange, Mass. Also, First Lieut. Casper H. Conrad to be Captain, and Second Lieut. George A. Cornish to be First Lieutenant in the Army.

Secretary Bristow was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day in support of the appropriation of $216,000 for the Currency Printing and Engraving Bureau. Although the committee took no action, the probability is that the required appropriation will be made.

The House subcommittee engaged in investigating Indian affairs examined ex-Commissioner E. P. Smith to-day in regard to the complaints of Mr. Kountz and others that contracts for transportation and supplies were awarded at prices higher than their bids. Mr. Smith accounted for his action in each case on the ground that he had previously found these bidders unreliable, and therefore rejected their bids under the general right reserved to the Government in the advertisements for proposals.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, in reporting the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Black Hawk Wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same, say the soldiers of the Mexican War suffered incredible hardships under a tropical sun and in a malarious climate, and by their endurance, valor, and indomitable energy, vanquished the enemy and crowned our arms with a victory so glorious as to entitle them to the gratitude of the Government; and now, in their old age and poverty, the Government should take care of them and their widows. And there can be no question as to the duty of the Government to pension the aged soldiers of the Florida and Black Hawk Wars, in the light of just legislation on the subject of pensions. The pensions are to be at the rate of $8 per month to all only who do not receive pensions.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to report the bill heretofore introduced by Representative Whitthorne requiring the Navy Department to make a detailed instead of several general estimates, as heretofore, for pay of the Navy, including the contingent fund and the items for the support of the civil establishments at Navy-yards and stations. The same principle is applied to all the bureaus and to the Marine Corps. It is provided that appropriations made for one class or item of expenditure shall not be used or expended for any other class.

Lieut. A. B. Vail is ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash on the 1st of March; Assistant Engineer J. R. Edwards is ordered to the Pensacola; Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden is ordered to examination and promotion; Boatswain William Manning is ordered to the Juniata on the 1st of March; Lieut. Commander Charles O'Niel, Lieut. E. W. Sturdy, and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke have reported their return home, having been detached from the Wasp on the 2d ult., and have been placed on waiting orders.

Leave of absence for five months, with leave to go beyond the sea, is granted to Capt. Leslie Smith, of the First Infantry; leave of absence for six months, take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, is granted to First Lieut. W. J. Sanborn, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieut. E. O. Gibson, Adjutant, Tenth Infantry.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,088,878; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,390,000; coin, $73,305,977, including $33,968,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $201,603 94, and from Customs, $828,241 73.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—James T. Hill, for the Fourth District of Maryland; George L. Moore, for the Twelfth District of Illinois, and William H. Lock, for the First District of California. Gaugers—Adolphus H. Powell, for the First District of Illinois; Joseph R. Clayes, for the First District of California, and Gustavus Simper, for the Twenty-fourth District of New-York.

The Railroad bill introduced by Senator Hamilton to-day provides that whenever Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, John J. Cisco, Samuel Sloan, John L. Barnes, D. W. McWilliams, James P. Lloyd, and Henry C. Marquand, of New-York; Thomas Allen and S. H. Laflin, of Missouri; and W. J. Hutchins, A. Groesbeck, J. D. Giddings, and others, of Texas, or their successors, shall be created a body politic, under the style of the Central Texas and El Paso Railroad Company, or become owners of an existing charter, they shall be authorized to build and maintain a railroad from the western terminus of any railroad now completed in Texas at San Antonio, Austin, or Waco to El Paso, and bridge the Rio Grande at any point within twenty-five miles of that place. The bill also provides that if by that time no California company have built a road to a point within 150 miles of the Rio Grande, the above-named parties be empowered to build westward to meet the California road and enjoy the Texas Pacific Company's land grant for that portion of the line. But if the California company reaches the Rio Grande before these parties have constructed their road to a point 150 miles east of the river, the California company is to cross it and build eastward on the Texas Pacific land grant to a junction.

A SLEEPING-COACH BURNED.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM EXTENSION ROAD—TWO PASSENGERS BURNED TO DEATH—SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday evening to the Montreal Express, which left that city last Wednesday afternoon. The train, which consisted of an engine, baggage car, one passenger coach, and a Wagner sleeping car, was detained some time at Essex Junction, on the Central Vermont Railroad. After entering upon the Harlem extension the train was proceeding at a rapid rate to make up for lost time, when, on nearing the little hamlet of South Wallingford, thirteen miles from Rutland, a broken rail was encountered. The engine passed safely over, but the passenger and sleeping car were both thrown from the track. The passenger car remained on the road-bed, but the sleeping car, with its ten or a dozen slumbering occupants, upset after leaving the track, and went rolling down a twenty-five foot embankment, landing in a marble yard. The car was wrecked, and, the passengers being thrown from their berths by the shock, a painful scene ensued.

It was nearly midnight, and the weather was intensely cold. The passengers were escaping from the car as best they could, assisted by those from the passenger car and the villagers attracted to the spot, many of them in their frantic haste coming forth with only their night clothing to shield them from the keen air. As fast as the injured were taken out they were removed to places of safety in the depot building. It soon became evident that the car was on fire, and before the work of rescue was complete Mr. Bissell, of the Sherman House, Chicago, who, with his son, occupied a berth in the forward end of the sleeping-car, got safely out, but being made aware that his son was still in the burning car went back to save him, and being overpowered by the smoke was burned to death. The position of the charred remains showed that the father must have been overcome while entering the window, as the body was found inside the car and the feet projecting through the window. The charred body of young Bissell was also found, and he had evidently been suffocated in the attempt to escape from the car. Nearly all the passengers in the car were more or less injured, and immediately after the accident the engine proceeded to Danby, the next station, five miles distant, and brought back Dr. Whipple and another physician to attend the sufferers. Among the occupants of the car were Francis Tierney and wife, of Chicago, both of whom were injured about the face and head, but who were taken out of the car before the flames had gained headway. A. P. Pitkin, of Hartford, Conn., who was in his berth at the time of the occurrence, was thrown out and injured severely on the head. The sleeping-car conductor and the regular conductor were both in the forward end of the car when the accident occurred, and both were slightly injured. Mme. Pierrot, of Philadelphia, was also injured, and an unknown man who belonged in Chicago was injured slightly. Several others, among them W. Chipman, of Montreal, and Frederick Woodbridge, were slightly cut or bruised. Several of the passengers lost all their clothing and effects, escaping only in their night clothes. Mr. Pitkin, who escaped in drawers and shirt only, had in his clothing a $600 gold watch and a wallet containing $150, besides a number of valuable papers and memoranda.

The villagers did their best to render the situation of the injured comfortable, and several instances of kindness were recorded as especially noteworthy. One of these was that of Mrs. Palmer, of Rutland, who took off her own clothing to shield a lady, who had been taken out in her night-clothing, from the inclement weather. The passenger car contained, it is reported, some fifty passengers, but fortunately none of them sustained serious injury, although the alarm and excitement which prevailed for a time were of the most intense character.

AMERICAN DAIRYMEN.

THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN EXHIBITION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The committee of the American Dairymen's Association continued its session this afternoon and to-night. After a visit to the Centennial grounds the committee met, Capt. Burnett Landreth, Centennial Commissioner of Agriculture, being present. In answer to inquiries he stated that the space in Agricultural Hall had all been taken. None had been asked for a display of dairy products, and unless a special building was erected such a display would be placed in the pomological section. It is deemed inexpedient to have the cheese factory in full operation because of the offensive odors which would emanate therefrom. No other association will be allowed to manufacture butter and cheese on the grounds. The Canadian representatives expressed a desire to make their exhibit along with the Americans. All articles sold in the building will be liable to fifteen per cent. tax for the Centennial Commission. Capt. Landreth also stated that a continuous exhibition would be expected from the dairymen, and the cost of the affair must be maintained by them. In the evening the committee partook of a banquet tendered by the Produce Exchange of this city, James D. Ferguson, Esq., presiding. A session was held afterward, and on motion of Mr. Reall it was decided, in order to harmonize the different interests which would be represented, to add the names of D. L. Pope, of Ohio, and Stephen Vaull, President of the North-western Dairymen's Association, to the list to be submitted to the Centennial Commissioners to select a representative for the jury from. Prof. Arnold's name has already been agreed upon. Matters are assuming a more definite shape with the members of the committee, and on Saturday morning they will submit to Director General Goshorn their full plans for their portion of the Exhibition. Hon. X. A. Willard will write a history of the dairy for the Centennial.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—Light snows have occasionally fallen in the lake region. Brisk to high north-westerly winds have continued on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts, but have diminished somewhat in force, with cold clear weather. The barometer is highest in the East Gulf States, thence to the upper lake and the North-west it has fallen, with southerly to easterly winds, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather. Rainy weather has prevailed at Portland, Oregon, and a storm is apparently advancing eastward over that section toward the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature is below zero in the northern portion of New-England. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling and stationary barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, except north-easterly in Florida, and clear and partly cloudy weather will prevail, possibly succeeded in the last district and in the South-west by rain areas.

For the lake region and Middle States, falling or stationary barometer, north-east to south-east winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the former and the northern portion of the latter light snows, partly turning to rain.

The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will continue falling; also, the Mississippi at Cairo.

GEN. BABCOCK ACQUITTED.

THE LAST DAY'S COURT SCENES.

JUDGE DILLON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY—A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY AGREED UPON—A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT—THE GENERAL SERENADED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The United States Circuit Court met at the usual time this morning, and Judge Dillon at once proceeded to read his instructions to the jury. The document was more than twelve thousand words in length, and the reading occupied all the forenoon session. The jury retired a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and the court took a recess till 3 P. M. The court-room was then cleared of the throng of spectators who had come to witness the closing scenes in the great trial. The crowd inside joined the multitude outside, and the sidewalks and streets for a block in every direction were jammed with excited people, eagerly discussing and wagering upon the result. The Judge's instructions had been so favorable to the defendant that there was a general feeling that the jury would either acquit or be unable to agree. Comparatively few people expected a conviction. At 3 o'clock Judge Dillon was on the bench again. Col. Hatch, of counsel for Mr. McKee, was about to make a motion for an extension of time for the filing of additional affidavits in support of the motion for a new trial in his case, when Bailiff Wheeler announced to the court that the jury were ready to report. Proceedings were at once suspended and the jury were brought in. Gen. Babcock and his counsel appeared, all laboring under the most intense excitement. The jury were called and the verdict was handed to the Clerk, who read: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." Judge Krum asked that the defendant be discharged, which was accordingly ordered. There was some applause and the defendant was fairly hemmed in by his friends. He made his way to the jury, and in company with Judge Porter shook hands with each juryman as he passed out. Gen. Babcock, without delay, went from the court room to his hotel. Loud cheers greeted his appearance upon the streets and an excited crowd followed him. His friends tendered him a serenade to-night.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The acquittal of Gen. Babcock was not printed in the afternoon papers here and is not generally known to-night except to those who have taken the trouble to call at the newspaper offices, or to people about the lobbies of the hotels. The verdict of the jury has not, therefore, been sufficiently discussed to enable one to say with any certainty how it is received. The general expectation as gathered from conversations since the evidence was all in, seems to have been that the case presented was not strong enough to warrant a conviction, and that an acquittal or a disagreement of the jury would be the result. Probably the greater number of people who have watched the case expected a disagreement of the jury. Some who have been influenced by the testimony ruled out by the court, as well as that which reached the jury, have expressed the conviction that Gen. Babcock was guilty and would be convicted. That there was not such conclusive testimony as to warrant the jury in a verdict of guilty is well established by the doubt which has found expression among all people. On the other hand, the defense has not so clearly established his innocence as to remove all doubt even from the minds of those anxious to believe Gen. Babcock guiltless. There are, indeed, many persons who express a perfect confidence in his innocence, but, as in the case of those who believe him guilty, their opinions are based on evidence not before the jury, or on their previous acquaintance, and implicit confidence in the accused. There are intimations that, the case before the court being ended, a complete statement may be made of all the connection of Gen Babcock with Joyce and McDonald, which has thrown suspicion upon his own conduct, and that a full explanation will be given over the General's own name. There is no doubt that a full, straightforward, sincere narrative covering the relations of Gen. Babcock with the St. Louis office-holders, if it presented a satisfactory theory of the unexplained dispatches, would be believed against all the testimony that was brought before the jury. Whether such a statement is to be made is not, however, reported from any authoritative source. There is some talk of an investigation by the House. There is really no reason for a Congressional examination which did not exist on the meeting of Congress in December. The courts are not by any means through with the trials of the whisky cases, and a Congressional investigation would undoubtedly enable some criminals to escape. The only object, of course, for investigating is to make political capital. As the House has now between forty and fifty investigations on hand, and has succeeded in finding out nothing in any case that reflects upon the Administration, it would seem useless for them to enter any new fields of inquiry even the most inviting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The United States Circuit Court was not opened to-day until after 11 o'clock, the Judges being engaged in finishing the charge to the jury. As soon as the roll of the jurors was called Judge Dillon read the instructions, which were very long, including in various groups, the telegrams introduced in the evidence, many of the letters introduced, and also, copious extracts from the President's deposition. Judge Dillon said that in all the propositions he had to make he had the concurrence of his associate on the bench, Judge Treat. He explained to the jury the importance of the case, and the reasons which had made it necessary to keep them so isolated. A high compliment was paid to the counsel and the management of the case on both sides. Approaching the issues, Judge Dillon said, two main questions arose: one as to the existence of the conspiracy, and the second as to the connection of the defendant with it. The first question required little attention, as the arguments of the counsel on both sides seemed to accept the existence of the conspiracy as proved. The second question—the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy—was then taken up. The jury were cautioned at some length to be on their guard against the influence of popular clamor. They were also reminded that the Government owed a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit as well as convict. The prosecution had presented no evidence to show that the defendant had ever declared his connection with the conspiracy, or had written a direct admission of this connection. The law, however, did not require this. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. It was right for them to consider the motives of the defendant. The Government alleged as the only motive that of pecuniary gain. The evidence of Everest, who mailed the letter in which he thought Joyce put a $500 bill, and the evidence of Magill, who testified to taking from the letter-box a similar letter and returning it to Joyce, were considered, and the question of credibility left to the jury. The telegrams, letters, and portions of the President's deposition bearing on the death of Collector Ford and the appointment of his successor were read. Two questions the court considered arose on the successorship of Ford. The first was whether the defendant sought to influence the President on the successorship; and the second, whether he did this in the interest of the conspiracy, having knowledge of that conspiracy. Judge Dillon then read all the dispatches of the Spring of 1874 relating to Joyce's visit to San Francisco and Commissioner Douglass' permits to other revenue agents to go out of their districts; also numerous letters from Joyce, Babcock, Hogue, and Brooks, and long extracts from the President's deposition arranged in chronological order, and interspersed with comments on them. Most of the dispatches relating to the transfer of Supervisors and the revocation of the order to transfer them are also given. Touching the letters sent by Babcock to McDonald, under cover to Major Grimes, the court said neither the prosecution nor the defense had produced said letters or shown their contents, and the jury were not at liberty to conjecture what their contents were. Passing to a more general review of the case and the evidence, Judge Dillon spoke as follows: Various classes of dispatches, as you will have perceived, have been laid before you; some to the defendant and some from him; some between confessed conspirators, not referring to the defendant, and unaccompanied by proof that he knew of them, and other dispatches between revenue officers and agents of the Government. The dispatches between other persons than the defendant are no evidence to show his connection with the conspiracy unless brought home to him. They were admitted to show the nature and purpose, and the plan and operations of the conspiracy.

Guilt cannot be fixed upon any person by the declarations or statements, oral or written, of others. Guilt must originate within a man's own breast, and it must be established by his own acts, conduct, or admissions. Hence, in determining the question of the defendant's guilt, so far as it is sought to be shown by the dispatches, primary reference must be had to the dispatches to and from the defendant, and especially such dispatches as he is shown to have acted on. If the dispatches to and from the defendant, in connection with the other facts and circumstances in the case, show that he knew of the alleged conspiracy, and that he was a guilty participator therein, the dispatches of his fellow-conspirators among themselves or to others, sent for the purpose of promoting the conspiracy, became evidence against the defendant, but not otherwise. What weight, if any, is to be given to the dispatches not shown to have been acted on by the defendant must depend, among other considerations, upon whether an answer was called for or not, and upon his associations with the persons sending the same; what they impart on their face, and whether he knew that the senders were engaged in the conspiracy alleged in the indictment; for it must be understood that under the established rules of law the various acts and declarations of persons other than the defendant are not evidence to show that he was one of the conspirators, for no man's connection with a conspiracy can be legally established by what others did in his absence and without his knowledge and concurrence. You will also remember, gentlemen of the jury, that confessed conspirators in St. Louis testified that they were frequently warned of proposed visits of agents of the revenue service to investigate frauds in this district. Hence, one of the essential inquiries in this case is as to the sources of the information thus given. The letters of Hogue to Bingham show that early in 1874, if not previously, he [Hogue] had been corrupted, and was working persistently in aid of the conspirators by conveying the information essential to the success of these fraudulent schemes. Bingham had his distilleries in Indiana and one here, and information given to him by Hoge was sent to Barton, Bingham's superintendent in St. Louis, and by that superintendent promptly communicated to the other conspirators in this city. It appears that Hoge was in St. Louis from the 12th to the 19th of November of that year, his name being omitted from the hotel register until he left. About that time the conspirators here paid him, as a bribe, the sum of $10,000, and his letters indicate that he worked for a long period, and down to the seizure in St. Louis, in the interests of the conspirators. The telegraphic dispatches to and from Avery, who was part of the time chief clerk in the Treasury Department and part of the time chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau of Washington, are also before you; and also the frequent visits of McDonald and Joyce to that city at times when arrivals at St. Louis by revenue agents were apprehended. These significant facts it is for you to weigh in order to determine whence the needed warnings to the conspirators came. The prosecution contends that the defendant gave from Washington the information needed by the conspirators here, and aided in preventing the visit here which the conspirators were anxious to avoid. The defendant contends, on the other hand, that Hoge furnished the needed warnings, and perhaps Avery also; that the defendant did not know of the existence of the conspiracy, and gave knowingly no aid thereto; that as the conspirators had full source of information through Avery and Hoge they had no adequate motive in seeking his assistance as a member of the conspiracy or in permitting him to know of their fraudulent schemes; that Brashear and Hoge, two of the revenue agents sent here, were bribed by the conspirators remains uncontradicted. The facilities which Hoge enjoyed for learning the plans of the revenue authorities at Washington for the detection of frauds in the West, Rogers, Brooks, and Douglas show, and how he used these facilities for the benefit of the conspirators his letters indicate. In the light of such testimony the jury should examine the alleged connection of the defendant with the conspiracy here, and weigh his acts, conduct, and declarations, oral and written. It is not so much from isolated facts and circumstances, as from all of them taken together and weighed, that a right conclusion can be reached. It may often happen that one or many acts, or groups of acts taken separately, will fail to establish the existence or nature of a general plan. When all of them are considered together in a careful and painstaking way, will show that there was a general and common plan, and disclose the nature and scope thereof. Some of the witnesses on the part of the Government on material and disputed points are confessed members of the conspiracy and under indictment therefor; such a connection with the offense makes them accomplices, and it thus becomes necessary that the court should state to the jury the law touching the testimony of such witnesses. The rule of law is that accomplices are competent witnesses; that means that the parties have a right to have them sworn. It also implies that, when sworn, you shall consider their testimony. They are competent witnesses under the legislation of Congress. They may be compelled to testify. The testimony of conspirators is always to be received with extreme caution and weighed and scrutinized with great care by the jury, who should not rely upon it unsupported unless it produces in their minds the fullest and most positive conviction of its truth. It is just and proper in such cases for the jury to seek for corroborating facts in material respects. It is just and proper to do it, but it is not absolutely necessary, provided the testimony of the accomplice produces in the mind of the jury full and undoubting conviction of its truth. To the jury exclusively belongs the duty of weighing the evidence and determining the credibility of witnesses. With that the court has absolutely nothing to do. The degree of credit due a witness should be determined by his character and conduct; by his manner upon the stand, his relations to the controversy and to the parties, his hopes and fears, his bias or impartiality, the reasonableness or otherwise of the statements he makes, the strength or weakness of his recollection viewed in the light of all the other testimony, facts, and circumstances of the case. If any of the witnesses are shown knowingly to have testified falsely on this trial touching matters here involved, the jury are at liberty to reject the whole of their testimony on the trial of this case. The defendant has produced an impressive array of witnesses of the highest character, who have testified to his previous uniform and general good reputation as a man of unquestioned integrity. This is competent evidence, and the good character of the defendant in this respect is a fact to be weighed and considered by the jury in the light of which they should view all the evidence, and determine the question of his innocence or guilt of the crime charged against him in the indictment. The above is the settled rule of the law in all criminal cases, as well those in which direct and positive evidence is relied on as those in which the proof is circumstantial. But in cases of the latter kind the evidence of persons of good character has more scope than in cases where the proof of the offense is positive and direct. In the language of an eminent Judge, speaking of this point: "There may be cases so made out that no character can make them doubtful; but there may be others in which evidence given against a person without character would amount to conviction in which a high character would produce a reasonable doubt—nay, in which character will outweigh evidence which might otherwise appear conclusive." So, we repeat, the evidence on the subject of character is a fact fit and proper, like all the other facts in the case, to be weighed and estimated by the jury, who, when forming their conclusions upon the various acts and circumstances relied on against the defendant, will inquire and determine whether a person whose character is such as the defendant's has been proved to be by the witnesses testifying on that subject, has or has not committed the particular crime for which he is called upon to answer. In cases depending on circumstantial evidence certain rules of law have long been settled which it is essential that you should understand and apply. We adopt as a correct exposition of the law on this subject the opinion of the Court of Appeals of New-York. First, the hypothesis of delinquency or guilt of the offense charged in the indictment should flow naturally from the facts proved, and be consistent with them all; second, the evidence must be such as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis but that of his guilt of the offense imputed to him, or, in other words, the facts proved must all be consistent with and point to his guilt not only, but they must be inconsistent with his innocence. If the evidence can be reconciled with the theory of innocence or of guilt, the law requires the jury to give the accused the benefit of the doubt and to adopt the former. The burden of proof does not shift in criminal cases. It is on the prosecution throughout to establish the defendant's guilt by the evidence, and in criminal cases the defendant, not being permitted to testify, cannot be called upon to explain or produce any proof until the prosecution, by the evidence it actually produces, establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant, by the policy of our law, cannot be compelled nor permitted to testify. As a substitute for this deprivation the law clothes the defendant with a presumption of innocence which attends and protects him until it is overcome by testimony which proves his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt—"beyond a reasonable doubt," which means that the evidence of his guilt as charged must be clear, positive, and abiding, fully satisfying the minds and consciences of the jury. It is not sufficient in a criminal case to justify a verdict of guilty when there may be strong suspicions, or even strong probabilities, of guilt, nor, as in civil cases, a preponderance of evidence in favor of the truth of the charge against the defendant, but what the law requires is proof by legal and credible evidence of such a nature that, when it is all considered by the jury, giving to it its natural effect, they feel, when they have weighed and considered it all, a clear, undoubting, and entirely satisfactory conviction of the defendant's guilt. This, and this only, is required. If thus proved the jury should convict, but if not they should acquit.

We trust, gentlemen, that it is unnecessary to remind you that neither partisan feelings nor outside views should have the slightest influence upon your minds as jurors. In every free government it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to form and express on all suitable occasions his convictions and opinions as to governmental policies and party organizations. It is natural and proper for him to join such a party as most nearly accords with his views, but such views and party associations should remain entirely outside of the jury-box. No popular or partisan clamors, no extraneous wishes or considerations, no thoughts other than those which pertain to strictly impartial justice, can be permitted to invade the sanctity of the jury-room, or bias or warp, or even shade, its deliberations without the destruction of the safeguard to life, liberty, and property furnished through trials by jury. It has been often and forcibly said that so long as trials by jury retain their full force, impartiality and purity, the liberty and rights of the citizen, are alike safe against despotism and anarchy. If popular clamor usurps the judgment-seat the era of Murats and Robespierres will return, and frenzied factions sweep away all justice and rights. So will justice be gradually undermined if outside influences are suffered insidiously to enter within that threshold where naught should be known save the sworn evidence in the case and the rules of law as pronounced by the court—rules which the experience and wisdom of ages have demonstrated to be essential to the ascertainment of truth and the due administration of justice. It will be a sad and shameful day for the country when courts and juries, having lost their independence, will sit simply to register the edict of popular opinion to acquit this man or convict that one. Thus we commit this case with all its issues to your decision, and may the good Father of us all give you the light to see and the grace to discharge your duty.

The jury, at a few minutes past one o'clock, then retired.

CONGRATULATIONS AFTER THE TRIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Gen. Babcock has received what can almost be called an ovation since his acquittal. His rooms at the Lindell Hotel were crowded with callers for several hours after his discharge by the court, some of the most prominent citizens being among those who called and offered their congratulations on the result of the trial. Among those present were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harvey, Judge Treat, Col. Hatch, of McKee's counsel, Postmaster Filley, a number of ex-Federal officers, the jury, and most of the Army officers here. About 9 o'clock to-night the officers at the Arsenal, accompanied by the Arsenal band, called at the hall and gave the General a serenade.

Col. Hatch made a brief speech in response, in which he congratulated Gen. Babcock on the result of the trial. He said the verdict was another evidence of the closing of the gap between North and South, and the restoration of peace and fraternal feelings, and called on the band to play "Dixie," which was done.

Gen. Babcock being loudly called for responded in about the following words: "Gentlemen of St. Louis, I thank you for all your expressions of kindness toward me. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to you to-night, even if I could do so under other circumstances. I must thank you all most deeply."

He then introduced Mr. Storrs, who made a few remarks to the effect that they had never believed Gen. Babcock could not have a fair, impartial trial in Missouri; they had never encouraged the idea that the so-called rebel influence would operate against him here. In fact, some of the most friendly and sympathetic calls received by Gen. Babcock since his indictment have come from the South, and from ex-Confederates. They always believed they had a strong case. The result has proved that their opinion was right.

Judge Chester H. Krum was then called out, and after stating that he was proud to say a Missouri jury could try an important case and give a just verdict, he referred in a few words to the great value of pure personal character and unblemished integrity. It was better, he said, than anything else a man could possess in this world, and would serve him above all things in time of trouble.

Shortly after this another band appeared at the hotel, and serenaded the General, but no more speeches were made. About 11 o'clock Charles H. Tandy, somewhat noted as a colored politician, at the head of some thirty or forty colored citizens, called and paid their respects to the General and congratulated him upon his acquittal. There is a strong and apparently sincere and kindly feeling toward Gen. Babcock among nearly all classes of citizens, irrespective of political sentiment, and nearly every one expresses pleasure at the acquittal.

SENATOR WEST'S DENIAL OF THE AMERICAN'S STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. West, of Louisiana, interrupted the proceedings of the Senate to-day to make a personal explanation denying a paragraph in the Baltimore *American* which stated that testimony existed sufficient to indict both him and Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, for complicity in the whisky frauds. He read a letter from the Attorney General denying the truth of the statement, and said that for the malice that created such malicious statements he had only contempt.

ILLINOIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.—The Grand Jury this morning returned indictments against Henry P. Westerman, John L. Smith, David T. Thompson, George A. M. Campbell, and Albert Smith for conspiracy to defraud the Government of internal revenue.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP NICHOLSON YESTERDAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The first consecration of a Bishop for the Reformed Episcopal Church, east of the Ohio River, took place here to-night, in the Second Church. This movement has assumed great proportions here. Two years ago the coming Easter Sunday, the first church was organized at a village in the suburbs known as the Falls of the Schuylkill. At that time there were about twenty communicants, under the leadership of Rev. Walter Windeyer. Now there are six churches of this denomination, with a membership of about two thousand and an attendance of triple that number. The candidate for the honors of Bishop of the central dioceses was Rev. William R. Nicholson, Pastor of the Second Church. For many years he was a minister in the Methodist Church, but withdrew and identified himself with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Newark. He resigned from there in November, 1874. His letter of resignation attracted great attention at the time, he stating that "he could not continue to exercise his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, because the Church principles so universally beloved and taught were, in his judgment, not only scripturally untrue but deeply dishonoring to the Lord and Master, and especially to the Holy Spirit." In answer to questions put by his own parishioners in Newark, he said that Bishop Odenheimer, of that diocese, had become so ritualistic that he could not conscientiously remain longer in the Episcopal ministry. Upon his withdrawal being made public he was invited to the Rectorship of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Newark, but declined in favor of the Second Reformed Church of this city. On the 18th of May last, at a council of the new church in Chicago, Dr. Nicholson was elected a missionary Bishop. Among the reverend gentlemen who were present and took part in the ceremonies of the consecration were Presiding Bishop Cummins, of Louisville; Bishop Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. B. B. Leacock, of Newburg, N. Y.; Rev. J. A. Latane, of Charleston, S. C.; Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. Sabine, of New-York City; Rev. J. Howard Smith, Newark; Rev. Herbert B. Turner, New-York; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, New-Jersey; Revs. Dr. Hatfield, Methodist; Dr. Bedle, Presbyterian; Dr. Blackburne, Presbyterian; Mr. Tucker, and Mr. McElree, all of Philadelphia. The sermon was preached by Bishop Cheney. Revs. Leacock and Latane presented the candidate for consecration, and the ceremony, by laying on of hands and consecration, was performed by Bishops Cummins and Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal, and by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist, and Drs. Blackburne and Bedle, of the Presbyterian Church. There remain two more Bishops of this denomination to consecrate, namely, Dr. Edward Cridge, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Rev. J. A. Latane, for the South.

MARINE DISASTER.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—The schooner Frank Newton, (British,) from this port for Lunenburg, N. S., is ashore on Germano Point, eleven miles east of the latter port. She will probably be a total loss. The crew have been saved.

RESULT OF THE COUNCIL.

PUBLIC READING OF ITS REPORT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR SUSTAINED—A PLAN FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION—THE MUTUAL COUNCIL PROPOSED BY THE ANDOVER CHURCH ADVISED AGAINST.

The Plymouth Church Advisory Council, after five days spent in listening to the arguments of Plymouth Church on the letter missive, and four additional days in the deliberation of those arguments, concluded their labors yesterday, and presented the result in a report, which was read at a public meeting in the church, last evening. The building was crowded, and during the whole proceedings perfect quiet was manifested. The contents of the report submitted last night have been already anticipated by the reports published from day to day in THE TIMES. The council advises the church to accept and empower a commission of five members, to be created by a committee consisting of Prof. Timothy Dwight, D. D., Rev. Dr. Willman, and Hon. Bradford R. Wood, from the list of twenty names published below. It shall be the duty of this commission to receive and examine all charges against the Pastor which they regard have not been sufficiently investigated. This commission, however, shall not be selected unless formal charges against the Pastor shall be presented to the church or its Examining Committee within sixty days after the dissolution of the council, by some party who will become responsible for said charges, or unless some important testimony not previously given shall be presented to the Examining Committee.

The greater portion of yesterday was spent in secret session, perfecting and amending the report, so as to make it harmonize in all respects with the reports presented by the various committees, and, that work being perfected, there was a brief session of the council at 7:30 o'clock when the report was read over and finally agreed to. During the morning session Rev. Dr. Bell was called to account for having supplied information to the reporters, but he said he had not violated any of the rules of the council, as he only gave such facts as the public had a right to know, and anything that was of a private nature he had not revealed. The committee of three which has been named to select and nominate a commission of five out of the twenty names mentioned in the report of the council, will, it is understood, take immediate steps to make the selection, so that the commission may be empowered to sit at an early day, in case it should be called upon to investigate the scandal.

THE LAST SECRET SESSIONS.

DR. BELL'S RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN—REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The Plymouth Church Advisory Council met in secret session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Sunday-school room of the church. Gen. E. N. Bates, of Illinois, presided. After a half hour of song and prayer, the Business Committee, through its Chairman, Rev. Lyman Abbott, reported upon the resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Bell, of Mansfield, Ohio, on the second day of the council's work in open session. The resolutions were presented for the purpose of obtaining, by means of their adoption or rejection, the opinion of the council as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher. The Business Committee reported adversely to the passage of the resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Bell, the author of the resolutions, spoke in favor of their passage. He said he offered the resolutions, which stated that it was the sense of the council that Mr. Beecher was innocent, simply because there was a great deal of public feeling in the case, and he thought that the world had a right to know the opinions of the most eminent and prominent delegates to the council. He said that he wished the king of the American nation, Public Opinion, to be formed by the influence of the great men in the council—Supreme Court Judges, Presidents of colleges, historians, and mighty men. If the council would pass the resolutions, the influence upon the public would be great, and it would be an influence that would set public opinion on the right side. He wished the council to pass the resolutions, and thus lead public opinion. Dr. Bell said that he had had it from Mr. Beecher himself and from those who were always near to him that if the council believed him to be innocent, they desired above all other things that the council should say so to the world. Timid friends had been among Mr. Beecher's worst enemies. He believed that it was well and right to express their opinions in private session, but he believed that the council should in some way place their opinions before the world. If this was not done, it left Mr. Beecher as he did not wish, and as he should not be left—hanging in mid-air, a target for all who wished to shoot at him. He said that when the council disbanded he wished that the expression of its members as to the case would lead and form public opinion. He declared that it was a duty, both to Mr. Beecher and to the world, that they should give some expression of their opinion. Dr. Bell closed by stating that, after a consultation with Rev. Lyman Abbott, he had agreed to withdraw the resolutions rather than to have a single vote against them, but when he offered them he expected that every member of the body would at once demand their passage.

Dr. H. M. Storrs, taking the floor, said that he had understood that Dr. Bell had given information to members of the press, and he would like to give the gentleman a chance to explain.

Dr. Bell said that it was true that he had given information to the press. He had been in councils, both ecclesiastical and legislative, during their secret sessions, and thought that he was able to discriminate between what ought to be given out and what ought to be kept secret. He said he was exceedingly anxious to have correct reports in the papers, and so he had furnished an idea of the general scope of the business transacted. He thanked Dr. Storrs for thus affording him an opportunity to clear himself of all suspicion.

These remarks of Dr. Bell were well received by the members of the council, and several heartily indorsed his action.

President Porter, stepping upon the platform, said he would present the report of the special committee of nine who were appointed to make up the final report of the council. The first five questions were taken up by this final committee and disposed of in the same manner as the first special committees disposed of them. The committee of nine accepted, with a few verbal alterations, the reports of the first five special committees—that is, on all the five questions favoring the action of the church. No report was given on the sixth question, as the hour of adjournment had arrived. Among those who spoke on the final report were President Sturtevant, Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, President Porter, Dr. H. M. Storrs, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Dr. Warren, Prof. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Parker, Dr. Wolcott, and Rev. M. Twitchell, the majority of whom strongly favored the report.

In the afternoon the committee of nine presented their report on the sixth and most important question in the letter missive. The entire afternoon was occupied by discussion, and when 5 o'clock came, the ordered hour of adjournment, no result had been arrived at. The matter therefore went over until 7 o'clock in the evening.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS—THE REMONSTRANCE OF THE ANDOVER CHURCH—ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

At about 7:30 P. M., and before the council came into the church, Mr. Beecher ascended the pulpit and said that he wished to say a few words before the council made its appearance. He wanted to request, he said, that every portion of the proceedings, whether the reading of reports or the communication of the results of the council's deliberations, might be received with profound quietness; any man who would clap his hands would strike at him, and such as stamped their feet were enemies to him. He wished the services to be even more reserved than those of a Sabbath morning. This would be keeping with the character of the prayerful deliberations of the council, and besides it was desirable that the results to be announced should not be made the subjects of applause or exultation, but should be received in a spirit of thankfulness and praise to God. He had taken the opportunity to say these few words before the council came. It was not until twenty-five minutes after the delivery of this address that the members of the council, with Dr. Bacon at their head, entered and took their seats. A hymn was then sung by the choir, with organ accompaniment, after which Rev. Dr. Smart, of Albany, offered a prayer.

Dr. Bacon then arose and addressed the congregation. He said that the council which had been convened by the church, and which had been so many days in inquiry and deliberation, had been brought to a unanimity of judgment and feeling which would be communicated to those present. Prior to this, however, he would read the report of the committee to which was referred the friendly remonstrance from the church at the Seminary at Andover.

THE ANDOVER REMONSTRANCE.

This report began with a reference to the principles on which the founders of Congregationalism had grounded the Church polity. One of these principles was the recognition of the organized completeness of every congregation, and its subjection to no government extrinsic to itself, save through Christ. Another principle was that of the fraternal relations of Congregational churches with each other, and the right of one church to admonish another in the case of any scandal arising in the latter injurious to the common faith. This principle was defined in the words of the Cambridge Synod nearly two hundred and thirty years ago, which the speaker read, and which gave to churches a right to admonish another church, to forbear communion with it, and to call a synod or council to consider the action of the admonished church. The speaker called attention that the right of remonstrance was carefully restricted to the act of admonishing, "as one apostle might admonish another." If the church admonished did not heed the admonition, the admonishing church may give a second admonition for the removal of the scandal, and, if this is not heeded, the admonishing church may refuse communion with the other church, and call a special council to "convict" or convince the latter. The assumption underlying this was, that the right to try a member of a church for any offense belongs to that church alone, and the only right belonging to any other church is that of neighborly admonition for not removing him. Then, again, in regard to the question as to what was a neighboring church, it was not necessary that a church, to be neighboring, should be in the same municipality or State as the church lying under the offense. There may at times be good reasons why a church geographically distant should undertake the work of neighborly admonition. It could not, therefore, be doubted but that the church at Andover had the right to address a courteous admonition to Plymouth Church. The admonition was kindly and courteous in its terms, and should have none other than a gentle and loving answer. It was, however, a little unfortunate in being untimely and sent at a time when this church was engaged in the matter of trying a member who had brought forward a scandal against its Pastor. This church was also now asking the advice of other churches as to its conduct. Were these things not so it might have been well for the church at Andover to admonish this church. This did not, however, include the proposal contained in the letter, for a mutual council to undertake an investigation. The proposal implied the right of the Andover church to call an ex parte council in case Plymouth Church did not consent to the mutual council, to try the Pastor of the latter. It rested upon a mistake as to the comity between the churches. The only right such a church has is to give admonitions, and, in case these are not heeded, to call a council—not for the trial of the Pastor or a member of the offending church, but for the trial of the church for not dealing properly with the offense. The council while expressing its belief in the innocence of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, had resolved to have an investigation by a body of upright and honorable gentlemen before whom all might appear who had aught to say. The proposal of the church at Andover was, therefore, respectfully declined, and a minute entered, noting the receipt of the letter from Andover, which showed a misunderstanding existed in regard to a scandal in the church, and that the council declined to take part in the subject of the proposal; and further, that the council declares that any church after giving an admonition or remonstrance to another church for a supposed dereliction of duty, which is not heeded, may notify other churches of the fact. These churches, with it, may then unite in admonishing the offending church, and in case of this not being heeded, all the churches may refuse communion with it and may call a council to find out whether the church acted contrary to law and duty. This gives no church a right to investigate the scandal or to call an ex parte council for the purpose. The urging of such claims would be in violation of Congregational polity as laid down by the Cambridge Synod and the National Council of 1865, would be subversive of peace and order in the church and promotive of evil results.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Scribe next read the following report of the Council:

The council, in the discharge of its duties, has, besides hearing the Pastor and special committee which signed the letter missive, listened to statements:

First—From the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, which is directly charged with the administration of its discipline.

Second—From the members of the Investigating Committee, to whom the church committed the preliminary examination of the charges which were publicly brought against the Pastor.

Third—From Mr. H. C. Bowen, in relation to the truth of a statement controverted by him, and incidentally in relation to certain transactions between himself and Rev. Mr. Beecher.

Fourth—From J. M. Van Cott, Esq., in relation to the negotiations between himself, as the representative of Mrs. Moulton, and the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, touching the calling of a mutual council.

They have received a protest signed by William F. West, and have also considered the letter addressed to Plymouth Church by the Congregational Church in Andover, inviting Plymouth Church to unite with the Seminary Church in a call for a mutual council for the purpose of investigating the case of Mr. Beecher. This letter was submitted to the council by the Committee of Plymouth Church for advice respecting it, and this communication was referred to a special committee, who read a report which was unanimously adopted by this body and is appended to this result:

Each of the several points submitted to the council was intrusted to a large committee, which made it the subject of careful consideration and an elaborate report. As the result of these inquiries, reports, and discussions, the council submit the following:

I. The first two questions submitted to the council by Plymouth Church relate to the teaching of the Scriptures concerning the method by which the connection of members of a church can be terminated, and the consistency with Christian justice and the word of God of the special rule of the church, (rule No. 7,) and also the practice of the church in the application of this rule.

In answer to questions one and two the council advises these principles:

First—That a person becomes a member of a church of Christ by vows and acts which are made directly to Christ Himself, in a covenant which in its nature is everlasting, and from the obligations of which he can never be released by man.

Second—That a person becomes a member of a particular local church by entering into a special covenant, by virtue of which "he is responsible to the church for his conformity to the law of Christ, and the church is responsible for him; and that this responsibility does not cease until the church by some formal, incorporate act has declared the dissolution of the covenant."

Third—That a church may declare itself released from all responsibility for any member (1) by finally separating him from its fellowship with censure, after giving him a fair trial and using all reasonable measures to bring him to repentance; (2) it may do the same without formal censure, in many cases in which a person signifies by his acts that he has abandoned fellowship with that church in doctrine or worship or Christian sympathy; (3) the case may occur that a member should openly and notoriously abandon all communion with the church and also be charged with a scandalous offense, either by public rumor or by specific allegations. In such a case the church may, to avoid greater scandal, use a wise discretion in selecting the offense on which it shall separate him from its fellowship, and discharge itself from all further responsibility for his conduct and character. We believe that these principles are all Scriptural, and acted upon in the administration of discipline in churches of every denomination, and that it is wise to affirm them at the present time.

In respect to the rule No. 7 of Plymouth Church, we suggest that it is deficient in not providing that notice should be given when practicable. In the ordinary practice of the church the council, so far as advised, find nothing to condemn. We are gratified to learn that measures are in progress to effect such change in the phraseology of this and other rules as to recognize and enforce more distinctly the principles which are here affirmed.

II. The church asks the council what course it ought to adopt in respect to five classes of members, as follows:

First—Members who deliberately, purposely, and permanently absent themselves from the services and meetings of the church, without asking for letters of dismission, upon the ground that the church has not taken certain steps (not affecting them personally,) which these members profess to conscientiously believe it ought to have taken, but which they never asked it to take.

Second—Members who absent themselves in like manner upon the same ground, with the difference that they have asked the church to take such steps, and that the church has, with substantial unanimity, declined to do so.

Third—Members who absent themselves in like manner upon the ground that they believe the Pastor of the church to be guilty of crime, notwithstanding the church has made as complete and exhaustive an investigation into the facts as a church could make, and has acquitted and sustained its Pastor without a dissenting vote.

Fourth—Members who absent themselves in like manner for some or all of the reasons before stated.

Fifth—Members who are generally reported and believed to have made charges or insinuations of gross immorality against other members of the church, and who decline either to affirm or deny the truth of such reports or of such charges when properly questioned by suitable brethren for the sake of the purity and peace of the church.

To the first four of these questions the council would make the following reply: The reasons supposed to be given by the persons described for deliberate and permanent absence from the services and meetings of the church without asking for letters of dismissal, are, in our opinion, entirely invalid, schismatic, and unchristian. The example is destructive of all church organization. If a member is so far dissatisfied with the decision of the church that he cannot share in its fellowship, he should at once ask for a dismission in an orderly way. If he feels bound to remain in its fellowship, for the purpose of bringing its members to a better mind, he should show himself loyal to its authority, as the essential condition of prosecuting the work to which he may think his Master has called him. The conceit that he may protest more effectually against the supposed errors of the church by withdrawing partially from its fellowship, we regard as eminently dangerous and disorganizing.

The fifth case stands by itself, and admits of only one possible answer. A person who is convicted of the offense described, and can give no reasonable explanation of his conduct, ought, if he persists, to be cast out from the fellowship of the church.

While we assert these principles, we would advise any church that, in a time of excitement, it should use great forbearance with persons who have withdrawn themselves from its fellowship under a mistaken theory of their rights and duties as members of the Church of Christ.

III. The fourth question is as follows:

4. Ought this church to have called a mutual or other council of churches for the purpose of investigating the character of its Pastor, when requested to do so by a member of the church who has never submitted any charges against the Pastor, and when such request is made for the first time more than one year after an investigation has been had by the church itself and the Pastor has been sustained by a unanimous vote?

To this question the council would reply as follows:

The Church is the tribunal appointed by Christ for the investigation of the offenses of its members. A mutual council cannot, in the nature of the case, exist, unless there are two parties, one of which is aggrieved. In the case supposed, the council cannot properly be called unless the aggrieved person has submitted specific charges against the Pastor, and can furnish prima facie evidence that he can make them good. We utterly and emphatically repudiate the doctrine that because a church member finds himself in a minority—even though his opinion relates to the integrity and Christian character of his Pastor—he thereby has any claim upon the church to unite with him in calling a mutual council. He may, in view of the excited and unsatisfied state of the public mind, urge the church to submit the case to a reinvestigation by a tribunal removed from local and disturbing influences, but if this proposal is not accepted he has no alternative but to accept the decision of the majority, and either leave the church in an ordinary way or remain in its fellowship and labor in a Christian spirit to convince his brethren of their error.

IV. The fifth question is as follows:

5. Has the course of Plymouth Church, and of the committee appointed by it, in the conduct of negotiations between the church and Mrs. Moulton concerning the call of a proposed mutual council, (a brief statement of which is inclosed,) been wise and just, or has there been any error on the part of the church in this matter which it should correct?

The answer of the council to this may be gathered from the following general principle: A mutual council is one selected by mutual agreement between the parties, and it is very desirable that all the churches called should have the confidence of both parties in respect to impartiality, if it is not almost essential to the authority and effect of its decisions. It occasionally happens that churches of the vicinage, however high-minded and Christian they may be, in fact are disturbed by local influences which unconsciously affect their judgment, and therefore they may properly be excluded from representation in a mutual council. It has not infrequently happened that councils have been constituted altogether from churches remote from the scene of excitement. In respect to the principal facts of the case, the council find no disagreement between the statements of the committee of Plymouth Church and of the representative of Mrs. Moulton. There may be room for a difference of opinion in respect to the construction put by each party upon the propositions and proposals of the other, but not in respect to the acts and proposals themselves. The council has no hesitation in affirming that the committee of Plymouth Church had a right to object to the two neighboring churches, and that they had not lost the opportunity of making known their objections at the time when they were communicated. It was very unfortunate, however, that they did not state this fully at the first interview, when the principle on which they rested was partially expressed; but the fact that they were made at a later interview does not invalidate the claim which they urged that they were "sincerely desirous of securing a fair and impartial council."

We regret that in view of this claim the representative of Mrs. Moulton did not respond to their expressed desire and substitute two other churches for those to which objection had been made, and thus gratify the expressed desire of Mrs. Moulton for a mutual council.

We take the liberty to add that the practice of addressing preliminary inquiries to Pastors or churches for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will consent to serve upon a council, is, in our view, open to grave objections.

V. The church has also presented the following question:

6. Has Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline, or in any known cases of its administration under those principles and rules, gone beyond its rights as a church of Christ, so as justly to forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches?

That part of this question which relates to the principles and rules of this church has already been answered. The question of their application to the case which occasioned a former council was decided by that council. The only case of administration under these principles which we need to consider is the case of the Pastor.

We regret that this, from the first, was not made the prominent, as it was the real, case for investigation; that some one in Plymouth Church or out of it had not sought for satisfaction from the Pastor himself, in respect to the real grounds of the slanderous reports which were so current. Had this unpleasant duty been undertaken according to the rules laid down in Matthew, xviii. according to the uniform practice of our polity for 397 years, this grievous and appalling calamity, with all its evils, might never have been known. If the Pastor were guilty he would have left the ministry. If he were innocent he would have explained his silence and been restored to the confidence of the brother who had sought to gain him.

We find no reason to call in question the method by which the committee was constituted which investigated the charges against the Pastor, nor their high personal character, nor the integrity with which their proceedings were conducted. We believe they sought to satisfy their own minds as to the guilt or innocence of their Pastor. They sat in secret, as every such inquest does and ought to. They used such a discretion as is allowed to every similar investigation, in calling for witnesses and in judging whether the testimony would be material, but they were held to the thorough discharge of their duty by such a consideration of evidence as is rarely offered the minds of men. The church accepted their report, and confirmed it by a unanimous vote. That judgment was reaffirmed by the verdict of three-fourths of a jury, after a six months' trial of extraordinary severity at a court of law. While, then, we find nothing to condemn in the present united adherence of Plymouth Church to its Pastor, and while we fully recognize its right to decline any further investigation upon the evidence hitherto brought against him, we cannot overlook the relations of this church to its Pastor, to the churches of our fellowship, to all churches of our common faith, nor the dissatisfaction which more or less extensively prevails with the previous investigations.

In view of these facts, and also of the fact that the Pastor of this church has demanded that his accusers be brought to face him, and has invited such investigation as this council may think desirable for the peace and prosperity of the churches, and in order to protect Plymouth Church from future vexatious proceedings, this council advises:

This church to accept and empower a commission of five members, to be created by a committee of three hereinafter specified out of the twenty men hereinafter named, the duty of which commission shall be to receive and examine all charges against the Pastor which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried. Any three of this committee shall be a quorum, and shall have power, in case of failure, to complete the requisite number of five by soliciting other brethren of known ability and integrity. It is provided, however, that this commission shall not be constituted unless formal charges against the Pastor shall be brought before the church, or its Examining Committee, within sixty days after the dissolution of this council, by a party or parties making themselves responsible for the truth and proof of the same, unless within the same time it shall be judged to be expedient by the Examining Committee of the church and the committee of three that important testimony not previously given, which might throw light upon charges which have hitherto been tried, should be heard by this committee. The result of this investigation of the commission shall be reported to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, and be given by them to the public.

Prof. Timothy Dwight, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. J. W. Wellman, D. D., of Malden, Mass., and Hon. Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, N.Y., are hereby appointed by this council as the committee of three who shall create this commission from among the following brethren:

1. Theodore D. Woolsey, New-Haven, Conn. 2. Mark Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass. 3. Jules H. Seelye, Amherst, Mass. 4. N. Shipman, Hartford, Conn. 5. L. S. Foster, Norwich, Conn. 6. J. W. Andrews, Marietta, Ohio. 7. J. B. Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich. 8. W. B. Washburn, Greenfield, Mass. 9. A. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I. 10. J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Me. 11. C. J. Walker, Detroit, Mich. 12. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio. 13. Alpheus Hardy, Boston, Mass. 14. Asahel Finch, Milwaukee, Wis. 15. S. B. Godkins, Terre Haute, Ind. 16. E. W. Blatchford, Chicago, Ill. 17. William B. Edwards, New-York. 18. Jonathan E. Sargent, New-Hampshire. 19. J. C. Knapp, Keosauqua, Iowa. 20. Henry P. Haven, New-London, Conn.

In communicating this result to the church which has summoned us, we desire to assure its members of our heartfelt sympathy with them in the severe and protracted trial to which they have been subjected. In response to your invitation we have come from every part of our land, with the earnest desire to give you the best of our counsel. We have desired first of all to be loyal to justice, not forgetting that charity which Christian righteousness delights to wear as its robe of beauty and grace. We exhort you to endure with patience and meekness the trials which may still be in reserve for you, and to show your loyalty to your Pastor by seeking to follow in patience and humility the example of our Divine Master, which has been set forth in your hearing so often in words of matchless eloquence and power. In all your suffering and trial, remember that hereunto you are called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow in his steps. We hold the Pastor of this church, as we and all others are bound to hold him, innocent of the charges reported against him until they have been substantiated by proof; therefore we continue to extend to him our Christian fellowship and sympathy. We exhort him to the keeping of his soul in patience and trust, and wherever he prosecutes his work to illustrate in his demeanor the meekness of wisdom.

The Pastors and churches associated with us in all parts of the country we are confident will sympathize with us in the desire to vindicate completely the honor of Plymouth Church and its Pastor, and will join their prayers with ours that the plan proposed by us may be effectual to establish his innocence in the judgment of all right-minded men. Pastors and churches of our common faith, of whatever name, will do the same. They will bear us witness that our ministry hitherto has been neither impure nor dishonored; that our polity has been effectual in bringing to light deeds of dishonor and shame, and casting out from the temple and the altar of God brethren who have been faithless to their Master, or who have dishonored Him by their lives. We have abundant evidence that many of the Pastors and churches have not forgotten that when one member suffers all the members suffer; and at a time when the honor of Christ himself is so boldly questioned it ill becomes any who bear His name to rejoice over the calamity of their fellow disciples. Our session has been hallowed by the death of Dr. Horace Bushnell, an honored servant of Christ, who was peerless in our fellowship for the variety and magnificence of his gifts, and the value of his services in the defense and illustration of our common faith; and the closing years of whose life were so sweetly and characteristically human, while they were so nobly Christian and divine. His peaceful departure and joyful entrance into the Kingdom of our Divine Master has brought very near to many of us that blessed consummation when the counsels of all hearts shall be made manifest and the strifes and jealousies of earth shall be forgotten, when every wrong shall be righted and the blessedness and harmony of all who are Christ's shall be perfected by that vision of His love and glory which shall transform them into perfect likeness to Himself.

LEONARD BACON,
NELSON DINGLEY,
E. N. BATES.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the congregation united in singing the hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul."

Rev. Dr. Wellman, of Boston, Mass., was then introduced to make a statement on the part of the members of the council. He said: "It is customary that after publicly rendering the result of an investigating council something should be said to the church calling that council—something in a loving, tender way—and I have been requested to be responsible for this service. You called upon us to come here and hear your statement. It was a cry of distress to our 175 churches. We heard it and came, and have heard your statement. You have now heard our report, and the only question is as to whether the determination of the council is a wise one. Will it be owned by the Master, and prove a blessing to our order, which throughout the land is waiting and watching, praying for the result of this council. It may not be becoming to praise our own work, but we think the work has been a wise one, and a blessing to your Pastor. The council has been wholly devoted to this work for eight or nine days. Never has one been more so. As an example of this devotedness, I must say that only three members out of the 250 answering the call, during the long session, have asked to be relieved and returned to their homes. We have remained by you to hear all your statements and give you the best counsel we could. In our sessions we have been led by a higher wisdom to a wonderful unanimity of feeling. It has seemed to me, during all the time, that the Master himself was present with us, especially when the important vote was taken and the yeas rolled in side by side. Therefore we must believe the result will be an eminently wise one. The effect will depend greatly upon the manner in which this church receives it. Much depends on our faith in prayer. We have been greatly helped in the result by the frank, fair, and succinct manner in which the case was presented to us. This has been due to the committee of the church and efforts of the Pastor, and we have watched them all throughout with the utmost interest. We had been told of a persuasive way of your Pastor; told that he could do as he pleased with those around him; that perhaps you were of feeble mind, and easily controlled. Your devotion to your Pastor is known all over the world. But we had never seen you. Now we know that they are not of feeble mind; that they would not have here a Pastor who is impure. I have been greatly touched by the manner in which this Pastor has laid bare his heart to us, and asked us to tell him in what he had done anything wrong. I felt that there was need of searching such a man. I have noticed repeatedly during the presentation of this case, that your Pastor seemed to be living two kinds of lives; the one, a sad one, and the other a life of earnest duty. At times, when he has been with us, I have detected a sad undertone in his conversation, as if he felt that he must toil through all his life under this cloud. But I do not believe it. I see a bright morning coming, and never has it seemed as near as to-night. If the Lord will receive us the time will come when this scandal will be swept away and your Pastor labor on in joy, safe for him to go anywhere, even to come to Boston. I did not know what he had suffered until he told us himself. He has laid bare his heart to us, and I saw more dagger rents than there were in Cæsar's mantle. But these wounds will not hurt him much. There may be some scars left, but he will be able to say—and able soon—"Let no man trouble me, for I have marks of the Lord Jesus."

President Sturtevant, of Illinois College was next introduced. He began by saying that it had been said in public rumours that the council was a "whitewashing" body. He denied that, and said that he had come to Brooklyn prepared, if he should find that such was the case, to present a minority report. Such a report he said was not needed. The result of the council was to constitute a tribunal which should investigate the case fully and fairly, and in all likelihood for the last time.

Rev. Dr. Porter, of Yale College, next addressed the audience. He said that his confidence in Mr. Beecher had never faltered, although he felt deeply the import of the evidence against him. He came to the council as a sense of duty, and in a spirit of sympathy, and because he was concerned in the method by which public men in this country were destroyed. If men in public life can be so unfairly judged as Mr. Beecher has been, what, the speaker asked, shall become of the reputations of the public men of this country when they are judged hastily and on superficial testimony? He mourned over the condition of things by which hearsay evidence was allowed to destroy the characters of public men.

Dr. Leonard Bacon said that his name was oddly enough mixed up with this thing. He did not come there to try Mr. Beecher, nor to glorify him, but he came to maintain that until the Pastor be proved a guilty man, he must be held an innocent man.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

As Dr. Bacon sat down he said he gave way for the Pastor of the church. Mr. Beecher made a long address, saying, in part:

It has come to pass for so many years that I have read of myself and heard of myself, that I have ceased in some moods to have any actual self, and am projected as an idea upon my mind, [laughter,] and if I, therefore, shall speak somewhat freely after the manner of men of myself, I wish you to consider it a part of that metaphysics which Dr. Porter says I have bad. [Laughter.] I have often read as if I was reading in a novel of a bad hero, and waked up from a dream and grimly laughed as I asked myself, "Is it me that they mean? Is it possible for a man to live as I have and as openly, and acted upon so large a theatre, and be so thoroughly misconceived." I have no love for being such a hero, and still less for being such a one as I am made out to be. I tell you that to hear men discussing whether I am or am not guilty makes the very mother-thought of my soul shiver and blush in me; for I have sensibilities; I have a sense of truth, purity, honor, and right; that to be brought before a jury; to sit through six long months and have arraigned before me perjury and professional abuse, and to feel that over the whole broad extent of this land I was the focal point upon which all the journalists were discussing whether I was an infable culprit, makes my sensibilities feel it. Do you suppose that it is in human nature to go through these months and years and not feel it? But, if it pleases God, God is my judge that I am both willing and able to go on again another five years, for I can do all things, Christ strengthening me.

He closed by speaking to the council. He said that when Plymouth Church had sent up a signal of distress many gave no succor because of some excuse which they offered. But the members of the council, he said, came to the aid of the church as soon as the first boom of the gun was heard. He said they had succored the church; they had brought great strength and comfort to the members of Plymouth Church, and he thanked them for it. And whatever their recommendations were, whatever changes they advised, the way had been opened, so that before some of them reached their homes some of the changes would be effected. In conclusion, he bade them go back to the work they had left, saying that the prayers of the church would follow them.

Dr. Leonard Bacon then announced that the labors of the council were ended, and pronounced the benediction.

THE HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA.

At a meeting of the Public Health Association last evening, Prof. Chandler in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. John C. Peters on diphtheria. He said it was one of the oldest diseases known, having been described by Hippocrates, and subsequently by Aretæus in the first century, whose treatment of it then was what would be considered good practice at the present day. Dr. Peters then mentioned the several epochs at which diphtheria had made its reappearance. The Empress Josephine and the mother of Louis Napoleon had both died of it. Washington, in spite of some evidence to the contrary, the speaker thought, died of simple laryngitis, and not of diphtheria. At one time, he said, considerable trouble had been experienced in distinguishing between diphtheria, malignant sore throat, and scarlet fever, but this difficulty no longer existed. The causes and treatment of the disease he left for a future paper. A report of the Special Committee on the Reorganization of the Society was adopted. The dues were reduced from $3 to $2. Ten special committees on various sanitary subjects were appointed, and the meetings of the society it was resolved should hereafter be held at No. 12 West Thirty-first street on the second Thursday of every month. The meeting then adjourned.

CHARITY'S BEST WORK.

THE STATE AID ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE GATHERING AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE—READING OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS—ADDRESSES BY CHARLES O'CONOR AND JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

The fourth annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held last evening in the Masonic Temple at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The large hall was nearly filled, and the majority of the audience are connected prominently with the administration of public and private charity enterprises in New-York. Mr. Charles O'Conor presided, making his first appearance in public since his severe illness. He was cordially received, and the address which he made was listened to with most earnest attention. He spoke slowly and in rather feeble voice. His address was short, lasting only a quarter of an hour. Mr. Howard Potter, Vice President of the association, presented the annual reports, synopses of which will be found below. Mr. Joseph H. Choate made the address of the evening, in which he sketched the history of the association and spoke of its work in terms of highest commendation.

Among the prominent persons seated upon the platform were Gov. Tilden, Mr. Howard Potter, B. H. Field, James Roosevelt, Frederick Law Olmstead, John Crosby Brown, Charles L. Brace, Judge Van Vorst, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., George S. Schuyler, John Crosby, Robert I. Livingston, Theodore Roosevelt, member of the State Board of Charities; Mr. Migat, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; President Barnard, of Columbia College; Dr. Austin Flint, William H. Carey, Dr. James Wood, and Algernon S. Sullivan.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 8 o'clock the officers of the association and invited guests took their seats on the platform. Mr. Howard Potter introduced as the presiding officer Mr. Charles O'Conor, who made a brief address. To sit in the seat of the distinguished lady who had founded this institution, was, he said honor enough for one man. It did not become him to say anything at length, and he would content himself with calling attention to a few of the features of this work which commended itself to careful consideration at all times, and especially in those which, if they did not try men's souls, certainly tried their bodies. It was an evidence of the peculiarity of our institutions 100 years ago, he said, that the societies calling themselves civilized divided themselves through their official organs, their systems of taxation, and the machinery of State generally, to establish some particular form of faith which happened to meet the fancy of those who were then in possession of power. It had been our happy destiny to demonstrate that faith was the pure offspring of the heart of man, and that any form of violent fostering or regulation by the civil authority was distasteful to its nature. In laying the foundations of our governmental system, the speaker said, we were so fortunate as to permit the Government to do comparatively little with faith, but we had left in a large degree that other virtue, charity, to be administered by the State. The shortcomings of the State in respect to charity were very marked and had largely to be supplied by individual effort. Voluntary associations arose by which charitable, industrial, and educational institutions were founded, and the defects of the State system, as far as might be, remedied. The speaker believed that in this great City the charitable institutions bore a very favorable comparison with those of the State. It was a fact that the exercise of charity was daily becoming more a practice and a habit among us, and especially among the ladies. It was a most happy and most fortunate state of things that the fairer sex, and especially that portion of it which was most able to exert itself in this way, was ever ready and willing to administer bountifully and richly to the wants of the poor and the suffering. The ladies of New-York might well say "We are not overburdened by the cares of domestic life. We have much leisure, and we surely should not spend all of it in social enjoyment. Where better can we employ ourselves than in this great and generous work of charity?" And surely there was no duty, more proper and beautiful in its exercise than that of administering to the wants and necessities of the poor. It was in this work that woman fulfilled the assertion of Sacred Writ that "Charity blesseth the giver as well as the receiver."

Mr. Howard Potter then presented the annual reports of the association, the substance of which are as follows:

COMMITTEE ON ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board held in October a resolution was passed providing for an investigation into the methods, expenses, extent, and results of Poor law administration and relief in the several towns in the County of Westchester, with a view to ascertaining how near the same comes to the greatest practical efficiency and economy, and that the investigation be extended over a period of ten years. It was decided to conduct this investigation by correspondence. In fifteen out of the twenty-three towns correspondents were found who undertook to make the necessary researches, but in the remaining eight it became necessary to hire clerks for the purpose. In only five of the towns were any records found showing the amount spent in outdoor relief, or of the persons relieved, during the period embraced in the investigation, notwithstanding the fact that there is an existing law which provides that an explicit record of these matters shall be kept by the overseers of the poor in each town. The amounts appropriated for the relief of the poor by the Supervisors appear in the annual reports of that board, but the town overseers have left no record of the amount spent or of the manner of spending. This is the case in the towns of Yonkers, Cortlandt, and Ossining. There are in Westchester County three Superintendents of the Poor, who receive $3 per day and their traveling expenses when serving. Their duties are to manage the Poor-house, and provide for the County poor. The latter had increased from sixteen persons in 1864 to fifty-four in 1873. Applicants for charity receive from fifty cents to one dollar per capita weekly, upon the recommendation of a Supervisor. In 1864 the County Poor-house relieved 480 resident and 376 transient poor. In 1871 the number of resident poor had increased to 587 and transient poor to 1,158. In 1874 the number of resident poor was 660 and transient poor 1,690. The Poor-house was maintained in 1864 at an expense of $19,749 46, which had increased to $28,196 57 in 1873. Full records are kept of the inmates, and in the opinion of the keeper intemperance was the prime cause of their degraded condition. There are thirty-six overseers of the poor in the county, who are elected annually by their respective towns; fourteen towns have two overseers each, and each of the remaining nine but one. Among the many duties allotted to the Town Overseers, the committee finds that but one has been performed, that of supplying relief to the town poor, under which term all the vagrants who apply for aid are included. The reports of the Boards of Supervisors show the following appropriations for the poor by the towns, from 1864 to 1873 inclusive:

1864	$11,725	1869	$12,435
1865	13,039	1870	7,610
1866	10,902	1871	4,310
1867	10,915	1872	3,410
1868	12,803	1873	4,378
Total for ten years			$91,527

During the last three years no appropriations were made by the Supervisors of the towns of East Chester, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, West Chester, White Plains, Yonkers, or Yorktown, so far as the reports show, but the appropriations were probably made by other authorities. The same system of relief is in force in Yonkers with a population of 18,000 inhabitants as in Poundridge, which has but 1,200. Harrison, with 787 inhabitants, has two Overseers, while Ossining, with 7,713, has but one. The town of Scarsdale elects and pays an Overseer to keep a boarding-house for tramps, as there are no resident poor in that town. In several towns the proportion of transient poor is very large. For example, in North Salem, $550 was expended for the relief of the poor in ten years, only $112 of which was for the resident poor. In White Plains seventy-five per cent. was expended for tramps. In all the towns the Overseers receive a fee for each order, the compensation ranging from twelve and a half cents to $1 for each order granting relief. In some towns Overseers receive from fifty cents to $1 50 for each visit to the poor, and in one case the Overseer receives a fee of $2 for each case visited where relief is afforded, while all are reported as receiving "the legal rate of $2 per day when serving." In some towns Overseers have provided outhouses, where tramps are lodged at night, and are fed at the tables of the Overseers, who receive sums ranging from twenty-five cents to $1 for each meal and lodging supplied, and receives his pay upon making affidavit as to the correctness of his account. There appears to be no check upon this system in any town. In other towns tramps are arrested and committed to jail. The Justice of the Peace receives $2 for each commitment, and the officer making the arrest sometimes receives as high as $5 for his trouble. It is for the interest of the overseers that pauperism should increase, since they receive no salaries, and their profits depend upon the number of persons relieved. The committee, therefore, recommends a change in the character and position of the overseers. The former have corresponded with the Superintendents of the Poor in the several counties of the State, and their unanimous testimony militated against the present system of appointing Overseers of the Poor. In accordance with the permission of the association, and impressed with the absolute necessity of reform, the committee have caused a bill to be drafted embodying the following principles: That Overseers of the Poor shall be appointed by the Supervisors of their respective towns, and hold office for three years. Their salaries shall be fixed by the town authorities, thus abolishing the fee system. The committee expresses the belief that such a law would effectually stem the tide of pauperism and vagrancy. The committee also recommends a more careful scrutiny as to the condition of all transient paupers applying for aid, and in the case of able-bodied persons no aid should be extended to them excepting in return for labor performed. Where the applicant refuses to perform the required labor, he should be arrested and tried under the Vagrancy law. The board also calls attention to a large percentage of vagrant, disorderly, and idle persons in the several counties for whose employment no adequate provision is made. Tramps are so closely allied to these classes that any provision which may be made for the former also includes the latter class, and their commitment to poor-houses and jails should be prohibited. A bill entitled "An act to provide for the better suppression of vagrancy," introduced into the Assembly by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., on Jan. 13, would, in the opinion of the committee, produce an immediate and salutary effect upon the evil of tramping.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.
Chairman.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

The report of the Committee on Children starts with a recognition of the principle that no children dependent upon the State should be allowed to grow up in a poor-house, for the twofold reason that such a childhood is dreary in itself, and is almost inevitably the beginning of a life of pauperism. Taking this ground, the committee approves in general the act passed by the Legislature in April, 1875, which provides that no child between the ages of three and sixteen years shall be committed to any county poor-house, or be allowed to remain in such place unless for idiocy or epilepsy, or kindred causes, but shall be sent to some orphan asylum or other charitable institution. The only objection raised to the act is to that portion recognizing religious distinctions in the assignment of children. Immediately after the passage of the act the committee commenced an investigation of the various asylums and charitable institutions, and found that there was no difficulty in providing for the hundreds of children covered by the act. Accordingly, on the 1st of January, 1876, the nursery on Randall's Island was broken up and its inmates dispersed according to the instructions of the act. It was found, however, that many of the children were suffering from diseases contracted in the nursery. These were placed in the hospital department. The fact that the diseases spoken of were contracted on the island shows conclusively to the committee that the system of employing prison and pauper labor among the children is an intolerable evil. The committee meets the objection that the new law will bring suffering upon poor people who send their children to the island during hard times by the assertion that there are numerous charitable institutions ready to board such children, with or without payment. The committee discriminates between the classes of charitable institutions, preferring those which are in reality only agencies for placing children as soon as possible in private homes. Life in institutions, the committee thinks, tends to destroy individuality, and to encourage pauperism. The necessity for family training, as felt in England, is spoken of, and mention is favorably made of the small industrial schools in London under the care of Miss Twining. The conclusion deduced is that the value of an institution depends rather upon the number of children passing under its care than upon the number under its care at any given time. The new law recognizes this conclusion and gives precedence in the disposal of children to family institutions. The committee regrets that the beneficent action of the law does not include the "idiotic, epileptic, paralytic, and children otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed," and expresses the hope that local visiting committees and County Superintendents will do all in their power to remove such children from the poor-houses, and from the pauper and criminal influences surrounding them. Should it be found necessary to keep up the hospital on Randall's Island, the committee recommends that a staff of paid and trained nurses be employed in place of pauper and convict women. The committee further states that in its judgment the provision by the State for paupers' idiots is altogether inadequate, supporting its view by quoting the resolution to the same effect passed at the annual convention of County Superintendents of Poor, and the recommendations of Dr. Wilbur in his Twenty-fourth annual report of the New-York Asylum for Idiots that "proper custodial institutions should be added to existing institutions." In concluding the report the committee reiterates its approval of the act of 1875, which it regards as the most important step in Poor law reform made in New-York during the past century.

A. P. CARY, Chairman for the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The Committee on Library reported that in addition to buying and classifying books they had prepared a list of standard and valuable works recently published, and where they could be procured, either in libraries or from private collections, by members of the association.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee on Hospitals refers to the appointment of sub-committees to prepare reports on hospital construction, hygiene, and ventilation, diet and kitchens, laundries and linen rooms, and nursing and training schools. Those reports have been handed in. Local visiting committees are requested to inform the committee of the proposed erection of any new hospital or asylum, or the alteration or improvement of any old one. Since the last annual meeting, on receiving news of the proposed erection of new hospitals—one at Chicago, Camden, N. J., Ann Arbor, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and one in Baltimore, correspondence was entered into and information forwarded, including a drawing and description of a surgical pavilion approved by the association. John Hopkins, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, bequeathed $6,000,000 to Trustees to found a university, a colored orphan asylum, and a hospital, adding fourteen acres in Baltimore as a site for the hospital, which is to be a general medical and surgical one, containing 400 beds when furnished. The sick poor, without any distinction as to age, sex, and color, are to be received free of cost, and beds are to be provided for strangers and others able to pay. The hospital will have a training-school for nurses, and afford clinical teaching for the medical school of the university. The Trustees selected Drs. John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon United States Army; Norton Folsom, of Boston; Joseph Jones, of New-Orleans; Casper Morris, of Philadelphia, and Stephen Smith, of New-York, each to prepare an essay on the construction and organization of the hospital. Such an institution as it is intended the "Hopkins" Hospital will be, will have a marked influence upon the future construction of hospitals, and it will probably be the model on which hospitals will be constructed here for many years. The committee, in concluding their report, state the principles which should be adhered to in the construction of a general hospital as, follows: The site selected should afford the best sanitary conditions, removed from sources rendering the air impure, and from surrounding obstructions to its free circulation. Rather than build in a crowded district better have the hospital removed from the centre of population, and have in connection with it a series of reception hospitals, containing not more than six beds, with an ambulance service. The grounds should be well cultivated, and should give a large amount of foliage. The administrative building, drug room, kitchen, laundry, and bath-room should be separate from and to the leeward of the wards, in order not to obstruct the prevailing winds in Summer months. The post-mortem, pathological, and dispensary buildings should be isolated from the rest of the hospital and have a different set of physicians and attendants. Patients should be divided into not less than four classes: First, non-infected and not liable to become so or infect; second, non-infected and not dangerous to others, but liable to become infected, as slight wounds, scalp wounds, with fracture of skull, &c.; third, non-infected, but liable to become so, and dangerous to others. Fourth, Infected and contagious cases, as pyæmia, erysipelas, gangrene, &c. Every ward should be in a separate one-story pavilion. For cases in classes 2 and 3, it is essential that wards be in separate one-story pavilions. For class 4, isolated huts are absolutely necessary, and they should be frequently destroyed and renewed. The pavilions should be distant not less than three times their height from each other and from all other buildings; ventilation should be effected by open fires, with hot water as an auxiliary in preference to steam or hot air. Three or four beds in each ward should always be empty, and the number of wards should be sufficient to allow one in twelve to be left open to the air and light for purification. Lying-in service should never be carried on in a general hospital.

RELIEF TO OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Committee on Out-door Relief submitted a series of recommendations, based upon information obtained from representative persons in this State and elsewhere, which claimed that in order to make a system of out-door relief effective, there must be a complete co-operation between civil authorities and all organizations engaged in dispensing relief, and that without this, the system is calculated rather to foster than to check pauperism. Finding, after careful investigation, that the system of indiscriminate relief by gifts of money or by other means fosters rather a spirit of dependence than one of self support, the committee recommend the thorough investigation of all cases of public pauperism, and offer the following suggestions as a substitute for all official out-door relief in this City: The division of the City into small districts, following as far as practicable the existing legal boundaries, and the organization of a corps of volunteer male and female visitors for each division, a small number of families being allotted to each visitor; the establishment of a central head-quarters in a convenient location in each district, under the superintendence of a salaried male official, whose duties should be to record for public information all work done in his district, and be ready to render assistance whenever occasion require. A committee of five active members should meet weekly at the head-quarters, receive and examine the visitors' report, and then determine the amount of relief to be given. The report also recommends the organization of a central committee, which should receive the reports of the various district committees, and determine the general principles by which they should be governed, and the methods of accomplishing their special work. After explaining the various difficulties encountered in the administration of official out-door relief, the report then expresses the belief of the committee that the first step has already been taken to combine the action of the various charitable societies most largely engaged in out-door relief among the poor, and securing harmonious effort in the difficult and expensive task of visiting and investigating the different cases of distress, and referring them to the proper sources of relief. The committee, however, at the same time think that more still remains to be accomplished in this direction, and recommends the establishment of a central Board of Charitable Aid, which shall comprise representatives of the principal charitable organizations of the City—the State Charities Aid Association, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the New-York members of the State Board of Charities, and which shall appoint committees for districts of appropriate sizes, who shall work in co-operation with the official visitors of the City and the corps of volunteer visitors. After expressing a conviction that the non-existence of a system of official out-door relief in a community is a healthy sign, the committee, in conclusion, contends that if the system is to be administered at all, its exercise should be limited to certain cases, and administered intelligently, systematically, and without political or sectarian considerations.

THE PROJECT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Out-door Relief, appointed to consider the question of giving aid to paupers by employment, assuming, with the Charity Organization Society of London, "that work should be treated as the best form of relief, but only accorded, as in all cases, after the fullest investigation into the circumstances of the applicant," the committee adopted the principle as the foundation for all their inquiry. The report in its opening recommended that no work should be furnished by the State outside of its institutions, and recommends that if "artificial" employment must be provided, it shall be by all means "stone breaking," as that requires less skill and entails less waste of material. To supply any labor, however, the report assumes, is but a mitigation of the evil, not in the slightest degree improving the condition of the poor. To diminish poverty, the report continues, the first endeavor should be to convert "unproductive consumers"—idle men and women—into "work" people, and argues that the only practical way to accomplish this object is to find out where the unemployed laborers are needed and help them to reach that place. After referring incidentally to a letter from Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, containing his plan of transporting work-people to the West and South, the report continues, that, should all the societies engaged in furnishing out-door relief establish a "labor bureau," with responsible correspondents in the South and West, who could furnish them accurate information as to the condition of the labor market in those sections, they would find themselves possessing the ability to offer work instead of alms to applicants for assistance. In relation to those paupers who are unwilling to work, the report recommends the most stern dealing, not shielding them from the natural consequences of indolence. While carefully considering the above suggestions, the committee have not neglected the other branches of out-door relief, but have discussed the best mode of providing homes for working people. They do not, however, give the detailed result of their labors in this direction, but simply state the general grounds upon which a future report will be based. They find that owing to the difficulties arising from the high prices of building land in New-York the question of accessibility, sanitary arrangements, &c., require that the subject should be considered from two points, one as applying distinctively to New-York, the other to cities where the conditions are more favorable. In relation to those persons who are compelled to obtain lodgings in the station-houses of the City, the committee promise a special report, which aims to provide cheap or free lodging-houses for the poor. In conclusion, the committee assumes that it is only by personal investigation of the sources of distress, by co-operation among those engaged in the work of affording relief, and by a careful study of those systems which in other countries have proved effective in relieving and diminishing poverty, that an effectual check can be put to those influences which foster pauperism in the community.

THE COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEES.

The report of the County Visiting Committees embodied statements from the Visiting Committees of every county of the State as to the condition of the alms-houses and other charitable institutions, and as to the management of them for the past year. The reports were generally favorable, although in some instances criticisms were indulged alleging lack of discipline or of proper quarters or niggardly appropriations or improper treatment of tramps, &c. The reports of the Visiting Committees of New-York City, three in number, were included in the General Committee's report. The report on Bellevue and other hospitals was given in THE TIMES of Tuesday morning. The report on the Randall's Island Children's Institutions, stated that the average number of children on the island was about eleven hundred, up to the passage of the act of April, 1875. When these children, in compliance with that act, were dispersed to private charitable institutions, seventy-nine children were rejected by the agents of the institutions because of disease, and were placed in the Nursery Hospital. This accession of patients increased the average census of that institution from 170 to 279. The report criticises the Nursery Hospital, alleging want of classification of diseases, imperfect laundry work, unsuitable position, and pauper attendants.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate was the next speaker. He referred to the hearty pleasure with which the audience had welcomed the distinguished advocate who had preceded him, and who was once more able to come forth from his retirement and mingle with the fellow-citizens for whom he had done so much. To Mr. O'Conor had been given the rare privilege of reading his own obituary, and it had no doubt done quite as much to aid in his recovery as the prescriptions of his physicians. [Laughter.] It had been reserved for him, the head of the Bar, even at his lowest estate—to more than equal the combined efforts of the medical faculty and the highest authority of the Church. [Laughter.] The doctors gave him up, and he retaliated by giving up the doctors. [Laughter and applause.] And truly, the people as his fellow-citizens had a right to welcome him back among them, for it was to him that they owed an incalculable debt of gratitude for his efforts in the overthrow of the Ring, and the organization of the Reform movement. He was in truth the "Hercules" who had cleansed the "Augean stables" of their Municipal corruption by turning the hitherto silent tide of public opinion into the abode of filth, and cleansing the accumulated impurities of robber rule. It was also his [the speaker's] privilege to thank the Governor of the State for the sympathy manifested by his presence on this occasion. His was the proud title of "Ring Breaker," and, though Tammany and the Canal Ring were now things of the past, and his Excellency might well be ready to rest, yet there were other rings to which they must invite his attention, and which equally demanded his assistance in their suppression. There were hospital rings and poor-house rings and political charity rings which needed unearthing and bringing to justice. If Gov. Tilden, like Alexander, sighed for more worlds to conquer, he possessed an ample field for his endeavors. As to the audience, Mr. Choate continued, he could not but congratulate those of the managers present upon its appearance and composition. If they wanted money, here it was in untold thousands; if they wanted volunteers, here they were by hundreds; if they wanted public opinion, here were the very fountains of it. [Laughter and applause.] And, speaking of the audience, he could not but congratulate it upon the marked contrast between its appearance and that of the crowd assembled at the Hippodrome. [Laughter.] The good people who went to the latter place were naturally terribly in earnest in the matter of saving their souls, and constantly wore a troubled and anxious look. Here, on the contrary, all was serenity and confidence. Who knew but that while engaged in furthering the blessed cause of charity they were really bringing their souls as near to the reward of righteousness, as their brethren at the Hippodrome were by the shorter cut. [Laughter.] For himself, he must say, that he had been dragged there against his will by the lady President of the association. She had told him that he must speak for one hour, and when he asked her the reason why, she reminded him that there was an old law which condemned sturdy beggars to stand one hour in the pillory for their rascalities. [Laughter.] Seriously, however, there was no more important object in the whole range of charitable work than the maintenance of this State Charities Aid Association and its new good adjunct, the Bureau of Charities. Here in the Metropolis alone $4,190,000 had been expended in the past year by 187 societies. This was exclusive of the sum appropriated by the City and State, which amounted to at least $1,000,000. Every one acquainted with the subject knew that a large proportion of this money went to the support of professional pauperism and vagabondage. The Bureau of Charities was formed for the express purpose of rooting out this evil. The speaker passed rapidly over the state of affairs which had been brought to light by recent investigations, and showed that the poor-houses of the State were, in the majority of instances, mere training scools for vice and crime and the encouragement and spread of pauperism. The case of the late nursery on Randall's Island, which had been broken up through the efforts of the society, was then alluded to. In this institution, in which there were nearly eight hundred children under sixteen years of age, two-thirds of the female attendants were habitual drunkards, and the majority of them criminals or paupers. In the sixty poor-houses of the State there were 3,000 children huddled in with criminals, abandoned women, and hardened paupers. What was required of the association was to remove every child from the poor-house. A tremendous move in that direction had been made by the Legislature, but now an effort was being made to repeal their act. The question was, "Should the work of this association be overthrown?" Mr. Choate then spoke of able-bodied paupers. For his part he believed in starving out these able-bodied paupers. He thought, with Carlyle, that the man that wouldn't work should be made to work. The plan proposed by the association was to make tramps work for their lodging and food. It was proposed also to send them out West. This plan, Mr. Choate stated, he heartily approved. He believed in sending the paupers to Nevada, and Montana, and Colorado. The soil there was pining for them; the harvests were waving them welcome; and the waters were loitering to wash their feet. On the subject of out-door relief the association proposed to see that the public appropriations should hereafter be distributed among the deserving poor, and that impostors should be cut off without a crust. Mr. Choate closed his address with a reference to the improvement in hospital nursing brought about by the association. It was, in his opinion, a most important work; a work that could not be appreciated except by one who had been familiar with the old system, in illustration of which Mr. Choate read from Dickens an extract of the story of "Sairey Gamp" and "Betsey Prig." At the conclusion of Mr. Choate's address the meeting adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 24.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill to amend section 993 of the Revised Statutes, so as to make Feb. 22 a *dies non* in regard to commercial paper in the District of Columbia.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the petition of Stephen D. Lee for the removal of his political disabilities, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. He said Mr. Lee had not presented a petition signed by himself to the committee, but only a letter addressed to the President of the United States in July, 1865. The committee would act upon his personal petition when received.

COLORADO.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected, and said he desired to have it go over that he might examine it. So ordered.

THE 1812 PENSIONS—RESTORING NAMES STRUCK OFF.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, called up the Senate bill to amend the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

The report of the Committee on Pensions was read, showing that it would not require more than $20,000 annually to pay such pensions.

Mr. SHERMAN said it seemed to him that the second section of the bill which repealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, would open the door to all classes of persons who served in the war of 1812, without any regard to whether their names were on the roll when the act of 1862 was passed, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls persons engaged in the rebellion.

Mr. WITHERS said it was intended that the bill should restore to the pension-roll only the names of those persons stricken therefrom by the act of 1862.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid aside.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BOND INTEREST.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the motion of Mr. WADLEIGH to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was passed, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 28.

THE 1812 PENSION BILL RESUMED.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted an amendment to the bill under consideration during the morning hour, in regard to the restoration of certain persons to the pension rolls, so as to provide that no person shall be restored to the pension-roll under the act unless the Commissioner of Pensions be satisfied as to the identity of such persons. Ordered to be printed.

SENATOR WEST AND THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said on coming into the Senate Chamber this morning his attention was called to a calumnious notice in the Baltimore *American*. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch to the effect that it had been telegraphed abroad that the Attorney General was in possession of sufficient evidence to ask for the indictment of Collector Casey and Senator West for complicity in the New-Orleans whisky frauds. Mr. West said upon reading the paragraph he addressed a communication to the Attorney General calling attention to the paragraph and inquiring if such statement was authorized by him and if he had such evidence. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read his letter to the Attorney General and the reply of the latter, which was to the effect that there was not one word of truth in the report. He had never heard a word about it until he received the note from the Senator, [Mr. West.] Mr. West in conclusion said the malice which dictated all these current attacks against him were beneath his contempt.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—THE BLACK HILLS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Windom, providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to that part of the Sioux Reservation lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne River, and east of the east line of Wyoming Territory.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he hoped the Senator from Minnesota would not press that amendment, though even if it should be adopted, there were other portions of the bill which were good, and legislation in the right direction.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, said so far as this bill went in the direction of punishing persons who unlawfully entered Indian territory he hoped it would be adopted. He heard it argued yesterday that the Indians violated some treaty, and therefore the people of the country should be allowed to go upon their reservation (the Black Hills) and do as they pleased. It would do injustice to the Indians and injustice to the people of the country should Congress allow such a thing.

Mr. MORTON said if the amendment excepting the Black Hills from the provisions of the bill should be adopted, the bill would be defeated. The effect of the amendment would be to extend an invitation to the whole country to go to the Black Hills.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said the wrong complained of, in his judgment, originated by a false policy on our part toward the Indians. He had never been able to understand where the power was obtained to make treaties with the Indian tribes. He had seen from the press of the country that for the purpose of having peace with the Indians the Indian Bureau was to be turned over to the War Department. Would it lead to peace by turning the Indians over to men who had been taught only war?

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said the bill defined no new crimes, but sought to provide a tribunal by which crimes already defined might be punished. The bill was in the interest of the white man and to protect him from the Indian. He spoke of the wild and savage nature of the Sioux Indians and Sitting Bull and some of his warriors, who had already commenced murdering in the West, and unless something was done to allay the difficulty which threatens, the result would be one of infinite expense and disaster to the American people.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, said he understood from the Secretary of the Interior that there was a misunderstanding as to the time when the supplies to these Indians should be issued, and on that account the Indians under Sitting Bull had become troublesome.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said it would be well for Congress to consider how far it would be willing to contribute to the Indian troubles. If the newspapers were to be trusted, as well as the sources of private information, large bodies of men who were floating upon the borders, men of enterprising notions were going into the Black Hills country. He had no doubt of the fact that there was danger of a collision with the Indians daily. An incipient Indian war existed, and it was produced by these men who went into the Black Hills.

The amendment of Mr. Windom was rejected.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. He said it should have been considered by that committee in the first place.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, agreed with the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton] and argued that the question of determining whether the law had been violated should not be with the Indian Agents.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said the Government was responsible for the Indian wars. He referred to the troubles in Minnesota eight or ten years ago, and said the Indians were then allowed to talk for themselves, and they declared the troubles originated from the fact that the Government had not kept its engagement with them. He for one would like to see a just Indian policy. He spoke of the invasion of the Black Hills, and said the men now there had just as much right to come here and drive the Senators out of their seats as they had to go into the Black Hills. That country had been pledged to the Indians by the Government.

Mr. WINDOM said, having lived on the borders for the past twenty years, he probably had as much knowledge of the Indians as the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Boutwell,] who lived on the Atlantic coast. The people of the West, who knew the Indians, knew they were the greatest liars and vagabonds on the face of the earth. He only wished his friend [Mr. Boutwell] could have some of the Indians of the West and live with them as neighbors. Then he would learn a little about them. He referred to the troubles in Minnesota mentioned by Mr. Boutwell, and said 800 persons were murdered there by Indians. Infants were nailed up against walls by their hands and feet in the presence of their mothers, while the Indians stood off and threw tomahawks at them. He spoke of various acts of cruelty on the part of the Indians, and said he had labored to keep peace with them. He had spoken ten words in favor of feeding the Indians and keeping our stipulations with them to every one spoken by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MORTON said he had been informed that there were two agents on the Sioux reservation who would have entire control of it.

Mr. ALLISON said there were six agents there, and the reservation comprised about seventy thousand square miles.

Mr. OGLESBY would extend to the Indians the hand of civilization—of American citizenship. He had traveled with the Indians from the muddy Missouri to the silvery Sacramento, and the more he saw of them the more he liked them. He did not believe there would be any war with the Sioux Indians.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. WINDOM to refer the bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 13.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE STARKWEATHER.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution that the business of the Senate be suspended so that the friends of the deceased might pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Agreed to.

Appropriate remarks on the life and character of, [illegible] were made by Messrs. ENGLISH and EATON, of Connecticut; DAWES, of Massachusetts, and SARGENT, of Alabama, and as a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution authorizing that committee to employ experts in prosecuting its investigation into the affairs of the District. Adopted.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for carrying into effect the treaty recently made with the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Made a special order for Thursday next.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC BUILDING AT MEMPHIS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide for the building of a Custom-house, &c., in the City of Memphis, Tenn. The bill limits the appropriation for the building to $600,000.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to amend by making the limit $400,000.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, moved to amend the amendment by fixing the amount at $500,000.

After considerable discussion, the House proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, limiting the amount to $500,000, which was rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Holman was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 106.

THE LATE MR. STARKWEATHER.

Without proceeding further in the bill, the recent death of Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, was announced by his colleague, Mr. Phelps, and speeches were made in eulogy of the deceased by Messrs. Phelps, Stevenson of Illinois, Hale of Maine, and Garfield of Ohio, after which resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

ALDERMANIC MEASURES.

INABILITY OF THE BOARD TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR LABORERS—THE LEGISLATURE RECOMMENDED TO REPEAL ALL LAWS IN RELATION TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday, the greater portion of which was devoted, as hitherto, to a discussion of the labor question, and of the proposition to raise $1,000,000 from the sale of bonds, to continue work on the Brooklyn bridge. After some miscellaneous business had been transacted, Alderman McCarthy, on behalf of the Committee on Public Works, presented a report, regretting the inability of the board to provide employment for laborers whose petitions they had received. This report elicited bursts of applause from the galleries, and the demonstrations were so protracted that President Lewis found it necessary to check them. One of the petitions for employment which had been referred to the committee stated that those who resisted the cry of the poor are as politically dead as Julius Cæsar; that if employment was not furnished a revolution would begin with the cry of greenbacks or blood. The report alluded to a portion of the petition which compares the Saviour of mankind with a miserable tramp, who is so, nine times in ten, because he has violated every human and Divine law, and commented that the language quoted was not appropriate when asking for a favor, from even a body which had no power to grant it. The report then called upon the Park Department and the Departments of Public Works and Docks to proceed with various improvements, and thus find employment for idle men. It was followed by a long debate, during which Alderman McCarthy contended that various public improvements up town should be prosecuted; that the work could be done cheaper by days' work than by the contract system, because contract work was done too rapidly to be durable.

Alderman Pinckney said that the board had already authorized Commissioner Campbell to lay water mains and proceed with other works, and he had heard nothing about the matter since. After a little further debate the report was adopted.

Alderman McCarthy called up his resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal all laws in relation to the Brooklyn bridge. He said that the bridge, if completed, would be injurious to the interests of the City, while it might benefit Brooklyn, and that he would be willing to have his resolution so amended as not to interfere with work on the bridge, if this City was relieved from contributing toward it.

Alderman Billings moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was carried by 12 to 9, the vote being as follows:

Affirmative—President Lewis, Messrs. Gross, Billings, Gumbleton, Guntzer, Keenan, Lysaght, Pinckney, Purroy, John Reilly, Bryan Reilly, and Seery—12.

Negative—Messrs. Cole, Cudlipp, Hess, Howland, McCarthy, Sauer, Sheils, Tuomey, and Wade—9.

The board then disposed of a number of papers. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the Corporation Attorney to give ten days' notice before commencing suits for violations of corporation ordinances in order to have the obstructions complained of removed. The Mayor says that the Corporation Attorney has not a sufficient clerical force to prepare the notices called for. A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to state what action has been taken by the commission appointed, under authority of the board, to compile and revise the City ordinances. Alderman Billings submitted a petition of Thomas Miller, asking the board to allow him to use the waters of the North and East Rivers for sanitary and fire purposes. The question of utilizing the rivers for these purposes is to be investigated by a committee consisting of Messrs. McCarthy, Gross, Tuomey, Billings, and Howland. The Park Department was requested, on motion of Alderman John Reilly, to repair Tompkins square and make it available for the use of the people of that crowded section of the City. The Mayor sent in several vetoes of resolutions providing for flagging sidewalks, paving streets, &c., on the ground that the improvements were not called for by a majority of the property-owners interested, and for other reasons. The vetoes were laid over.

The new hack ordinance was then adopted. It provides for a charge of $1 for one mile; $1 50 for two passengers one mile; $2 for three miles; $2 50 for four miles; for any distance over four miles, seventy-five cents per mile; to and through Central Park, $5; to King's Bridge, $6; to Harlem and Manhattanville, $6. No charge shall be made for children under eight years when accompanied by adults; to or from balls south of Fifty-ninth street, $2 for one person, and fifty cents for each additional passenger; for carriages by the hour, $1 50 per hour, and for cabs $1 per hour. Twenty street blocks are to be considered a mile, and seven avenue blocks a mile.

A POLICE SPY SYSTEM.

The Captains of Police were all summoned to Police Head-quarters yesterday morning by telegraph, and their appearance at the office of the Superintendent caused considerable excitement. Many of the Captains believed that some new rules for their guidance were to be promulgated, while all hoped that the plan of requiring them to report their movements in writing to the President of the board was about to be abandoned. After all had assembled, Superintendent Walling informed them that in future the books containing a record of the movements, etc., of the special duty officers must bear the date of the day on which they are transmitted to the President; and that the rule requiring the captains to send their report-books of daily service to Police Head-quarters at 12:30 P. M. each day would be suspended in case the Captain is on duty at a fire, at court, or engaged in some other important duty which would render it impossible for him to comply with the rule. The report must be sent in as soon thereafter as possible.

It is asserted that a new system of espionage has been adopted to ascertain whether the Captains and special duty men make true reports of their doings to the President. This new plan consists in the selection of a number of patrolmen who are allowed to assume civilian attire and are scattered throughout the City, and instructed to watch the movements of the Captains and men on special duty, and note down where they go and with whom they converse. These men, who are unknown to the Captains and to the Superintendent and Inspectors, report to Commissioner Erhart at his residence every night, and their reports are compared with those made by the Captains and Ward Detectives, and where any discrepancy is discovered the Captain or detective will be called upon for an explanation. This spy system is denounced by the Police Captains, who claim that it puts them on a par with the worst class of rogues, who need constant watching.

CONCEALED CASES OF SMALL-POX.

Sanitary Inspector Lockwood, of the Health Department, while making an inspection of the tenement-houses in his district yesterday, was surprised by the discovery of three cases of small-pox at No. 148 Forsyth street, which had been concealed from the authorities. The cases were those of three children belonging to different families living in the house. About three weeks ago Christian Roeger, a German, who kept a lager-beer saloon on the first floor of the premises, died from small-pox. The application for a permit for the burial of the deceased was the first intimation received by the health authorities of there being small-pox in the house. The remains of the deceased were at once removed, the premises were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and all the tenants who would submit to the operation were vaccinated. About a week after the death of her husband Mrs. Roeger was taken sick with small-pox. This was promptly reported, and Mrs. Roeger was removed to the Riverside Hospital, where she still remains. The premises were again disinfected and fumigated, and a number of the tenants who had on the former occasion refused vaccination were vaccinated. No other cases were reported from the infected premises until the discovery of the three sick children made by Inspector Lockwood yesterday. The children were removed to the hospital during the afternoon, and the premises were for a third time disinfected and fumigated. The house in which these cases occurred is a large tenement building in a very thickly populated portion of the Tenth Ward. It contains thirteen families, and in the rear is a similar building inhabited by ten families.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 159.—*Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Jeffries, Administrator of Kennedy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an action on a policy of insurance for $10,000, upon the life of one Kennedy. The defense was that in his statement filed with the application he declared he was single, whereas he was married; and that he was of temperate habits, when, in fact, he was dissipated. The court ruled that the declaration was immaterial as to the first point, and as to the second, it did not follow that because he was at a subsequent time dissipated he was so when the application was made. Judgment being for the plaintiff, the company maintain here that as the declarations were untrue there should be no recovery, and that the judgment must be reversed. O. H. Palmer for plaintiff in error; Chems & Laurie for defendant.

No. 160.—*Cheatham and wife vs. Norvell.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—The question in this case is whether when a party has paid an assessment under protest, he has six months under the Internal Revenue laws from the date of such payment in which to bring his action to recover it, or whether he must bring his suit within six months from the date of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on appeal from the assessment. The court below decided that the appeal must be within six months from the decision of the Commissioner, and it is here contended that there was no right of action until the assessment was exacted, and that it is only necessary to bring the action within six months from that date. It is insisted that in such cases, when there is an appeal to the Commissioner, and the reassessment is made in conformity with the appeal, the act does not affix any limit of time within which the suit shall be brought as a condition to the right of action, or as a statute of limitations. W. F. & H. Cooper for appellant; Assistant Attorney-General Smith for Collector.

No. 162.—*Morsell et al. vs. First National Bank of Washington.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District. This was a judgment creditor's bill filed by the bank in its own behalf, and on behalf of such creditors of Morsell as choose to come in. On the trial the court ruled that a deed of trust given to the Washington Co-operative Building Association for $10,000, to secure advances made at the date of the deed and others to be made in future, not to exceed the sum of $10,000, did not protect the association so as to deprive the bank and other judgment creditors of the priority of payment out of the proceeds of the property, except as to the amount advanced at the date of the instrument, and for which it had been duly stamped. It is here contended that this ruling was error, and that a clause in a deed of trust for future advances is void, in the amount specified, and therefore there should have been a recovery for the full amount of the deed, without reference to the amount advanced at the time of its date. Elliot & Johnson for appellants; E. Totten, for appellee.

No. 161.—*Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Ooverston.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—This was an action by the wife upon a policy of insurance for $5,000 upon the life of her husband. The defense was that the insured fraudulently took out the policy, intending to commit suicide, and thus give to his wife the amount of insurance. The question was upon the sanity or insanity of the party when he committed suicide. It was found below in favor of the wife, and the point of intended fraud is here insisted upon by the company. Clough & Wheat for plaintiffs in error; Bently, Deford & Benson for defendant.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Warren, Samuel W. Creech, Jr., of Boston, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of John A. Garfield, H. L. Farrill, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. T. J. Durant, William H. Scott, of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

SUIT AGAINST HENRY CLEWS.

The trial of the case of Hennequin & Co., of Paris, France, against Henry Clews & Co., Frederick Taylor, their Assignee, and Frederick Butterfield & Co., was begun before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs, it appears, deposited with Henry Clews & Co., on Oct. 27, 1871, a lot of securities as collateral for bills of exchange drawn on Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, England. They paid and took up the bills, but did not obtain their securities, which included twenty-nine first mortgage $1,000 bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, Eastern Division. As collateral for the return of the latter, they received twenty-nine bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company. The plaintiffs claim that the Toledo bonds were fraudulently hypothecated with Frederick Butterfield & Co., and demand a return of the bonds. In case, however, Frederick Butterfield & Co. have a bona fide claim on the securities given them by Henry Clews & Co., the plaintiffs demand that all such securities be sold, and that they be reimbursed out of the proceeds remaining after Butterfield & Co.'s claims have been paid. The amount of securities so placed in the latter's hands is alleged to be about one million dollars, while their claims are said to amount to only about half that sum. Henry Clews & Co. admit the receipt and hypothecation of the bonds, but deny that it was fraudulent, claiming that it was in accordance with their agreement with the plaintiffs. They also urge that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota bonds were taken as an accord and satisfaction of the plaintiffs' claim. Butterfield & Co. deny having the bonds in their possession personally, but admit holding them as trustees of an estate for value given. The case is still on. C. Bainbridge Smith appears for the plaintiffs, and J. M. Guiteau for the defendants.

DOG-FIGHTERS IN COURT.

The sixteen men arrested by Capt. Hedden and his officers for carrying on a dog fight at Karl's Park, Morrisania, on the 31st of January, having all pleaded guilty, were brought up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. One of the bull-dogs engaged in the brutal pastime was so badly cut and bruised that it had to be killed by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Bergh had the animal stuffed, just as it appeared when found by the officers of his society, and was yesterday produced in court as evidence. The dog presented a revolting appearance, being covered with blood and wounds. The head and four legs were a mass of lacerations, from which the blood flowed freely; one of the ears was almost severed, and the lips were nearly torn to pieces. Michael Feth, proprietor of the saloon in which the fight took place, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett, who delivered a scathing rebuke to all the brutal participants, to three months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100. John Rogge, a spectator, proved an excellent character, and sentence was suspended. John Barrett, said to have handled one of the dogs, was remanded for sentence. Henry William Harris, who started the fight and sponged the dogs, was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days and fined $100. A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Phillip Gerhardt, who was used by the prosecution as a witness. Sheffield George, said to have handled the other dog, was not captured. The following, being spectators, promised never to offend again, and were discharged with a caution under suspended sentences: Patrick Rourke, John Jay, William Price, Lawrence Green, Peter Shad, Patrick Quinn, Thomas Hughes, Caspar Starke, Daniel Malone, and George Feth.

AN EXPERT SNEAK THIEF.

Charles H. Exall, of No. 62 Broadway, went into the billiard room at No. 7 New street on the 10th of August last with two friends named Whittemore and Monroe, and hung up his coat while playing a game of billiards. In the pocket of the coat were Mr. Exall's watch and chain, the former of which was very much valued by its owner, having been an heirloom for one hundred and fifty years. At the conclusion of the match Mr. Exall discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen, and immediately remembered that a respectable looking man, whose form was almost hidden behind the pages of a large newspaper, had sat close to the coat, and left during the progress of the game. Detective Molloy, the private officer of the Wall street brokers, subsequently arrested a notorious sneak thief named "Eddy" McLean on suspicion of being the thief, and he was identified by Mr. Exall as the unsuspicious-looking personage whom he had seen sitting near his coat. McLean, who gave the name of Charles McClelland, was discharged on bail, and shortly after stole a pocket-book from a saloon on Sixth avenue, for which he was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. This term having expired, he was brought from the island to the Tombs, and placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, for the larceny of Mr. Exall's property. The facts for the prosecution having been proved by Assistant District Attorney Bell, the jury found McLean guilty, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in State Prison at hard labor. McLean is known to the Police as one of the most expert and insinuating sneak thieves in the City. He operated principally in hotels, steam-boats, barbers' shops, and billiard saloons, and was actively engaged in "working" Wall and adjoining streets when arrested by Detective Molloy.

ALLEGED SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

The trial of Austin Black, jointly indicted with John H. Dusenbury, in March, 1874, for subornation of perjury, was begun before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. According to the terms of the indictment it appears that Black and Dusenbury are charged with having attempted, by the offer of a bribe of $300, to cause John D. Howell and a man named Bullinger to swear falsely to certain material facts in a suit for the recovery of $65,000, brought by Black and his partner against the Continental National Bank in February, 1874. The facts of the case have been published heretofore in THE TIMES, and are briefly these: A man named John Ross, a speculator in stocks in this City, suddenly left for parts unknown about May 1, 1866. Shortly after this Black and his partner, Putnam F. Spaulding, presented to the Continental National Bank a check purporting to have been drawn by Ross in their favor for $63,125 66. This check was apparently duly certified, but the bank refused to pay it, alleging it to be forged. Black then brought suit to compel them to do so. In the trial of the suit it was attempted to be shown that Alfred H. Timpson, the Paying Teller of the bank, had known of the check's existence, and that he had gone around with Ross to various disreputable places. This evidence was very material. The offense imputed to Black was that he attempted to induce Howell and Bullinger to give such testimony. John H. Dusenbury was on the stand yesterday and testified that Black had come to him and had spoken in reference to procuring men to give false testimony in the case. The testimony was written out for Howell and Bullinger. This writing was yesterday admitted as evidence, after a long discussion. The taking of testimony will be resumed to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out in the case of Gideon J. Walker, a lawyer of this City, and remanded the latter into custody. Walker was committed for contempt of court by Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court, recently, for refusing to answer certain questions put to him in supplementary proceedings.

William Geary, aged eighteen, of No. 313 Fifth street, broke into the basement of No. 49 Wooster street, on the night of the 9th of February, and stole a piece of lead pipe, valued at twenty-five cents, which was found in his possession when leaving the premises. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Geary pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in the Penitentiary.

The examination of witnesses in the Tweed $6,000,000 case was continued before Judge Westbrook yesterday. Ansell E. Parkhurst, M. Stockman, William H. Cox, George W. Ball, Benjamin D. W. Bleecker, John C. Cruikshank, Harwood B. Park, and Arthur E. Smith, at present or formerly clerks in the Broadway Bank, were examined as to accounts of Tweed and the others. Gov. Tilden will probably testify to-day.

The case of Grotius S. Corwin against Isaac Hartmann is now on trial before Judge Donohue in Part II. of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff and defendant occupy adjoining buildings in Grand street, and the former claims to have been damaged to the extent of $1,000 by reason of the defendant's rebuilding the upper story of his own building. The plaintiff claims that this rebuilding injured his roof so that the water came through, injuring his property, and causing sickness in his family. The defense is a general denial, and a further statement that the defendant's premises were injured by the faulty construction of the plaintiff's roof.

Before Judge Curtis, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, there was brought to trial the action of McLean, Morris & Co., of Liverpool, England, against Josiah B. Bloomer, of this City, in which the plaintiffs seek to recover for the balance of an account of £4,000 sterling, arising out of cotton transactions entered into by them as the defendant's agents. The defense avers errors in the accounts, and as an offset the difference between the prices at which the goods were sold and the limit affixed to the prices. The case is still on. Scudder & Carter appear for the plaintiffs, and Chambers, Pomeroy & Boughton represent the defendant.

Yesterday a case was tried before Justice Pinckney, of the Seventh District Court, which will have the effect of putting a stop to the practice of evicting tenants upon the authority of bogus warrants executed by persons representing themselves to be City Marshals. On the 8th inst. Joseph Collin, a property-owner, residing at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, evicted from his premises a tenant named Patrick Clair by employing a man named Edward Woodhull to throw his furniture into the street under the pretense that he had the authority of the court for doing so. Clair brought an action for damages done to his furniture by the removal and recovered $35.

A motion was made by the plaintiff's counsel in the divorce suit of Jennie Carroll against John W. Carroll, before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday to confirm the report of the Referee in the case, and to declare the marriage between the parties void from its inception. The parties are well known as members of the dramatic profession, the defendant now being under an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, in this City, and the plaintiff at present performing at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago. The form of the decree presented will give each of the parties leave to marry again. Judge Lawrence asked for further papers in the matter, meanwhile reserving his decision.

The action brought by Spofford Brothers against the Texas Land Company and its Directors for an injunction to prevent the latter from consummating the purchase of the Brazario Improvement Company of Texas came on before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday for argument on the motion for final judgment in the case. The sole point at issue is as to whether or not a majority of stockholders of a company can by their vote ratify an act, otherwise void, of the Trustees or Directors in purchasing property in spite of the opposition of a minority of stockholders. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision, but intimated that it would probably be in favor of the continuance of the temporary injunction against the defendants. George W. Wingate appeared for the plaintiffs and Edmund Wetmore for the defendants.

The case of Martin B. Brown against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff claimed $2,800 for printing the ballots on the Constitutional Amendments in the election of 1874, he being ordered to do the work by the Board of Aldermen which claimed, under the Consolidation act, to serve as a Board of Supervisors also. The defenses were, first, that the plaintiff's charges were exorbitant; and, second, that under the act of 1874, which provided for the voting on the amendments, no authority was given to either the Aldermen or Supervisors to incur the expense. Again, it was claimed that the Board of City Record, which attempted to ratify Brown's contract by auditing his claim, had no authority to do so. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $2,837.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Walker.—The contempt seems to me to be plainly charged, and under the provisions of the statute I must remand the prisoner.

Gilbert vs. Seitz.—Affidavit of regularity required.

Granted.—Campbell vs. Spratt; Uhl vs. Falk, Nos. 1 and 2; Harris vs. Kennedy et al.; Brown vs. Van Wyck; Hoff vs. Sullivan; Powers vs. Matthews; Stickney vs. Goodwin; Scrymser vs. Murray; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Third Avenue Savings Bank et al.; Townshend vs. Townshend et al.; Visscher vs. Greenbank Alkali Company; Strong vs. Cosine; Westheimer vs. Strauss; Baird vs. Smith; Sixpenny Savings Bank vs. Murray; Herbert vs. Smith; Cornwell Brown Stone Quarry Company vs. McReynolds; May vs. Risse; Levine vs. Levy; May vs. Decker et al.; Matter of Ridgway; National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Griffin; Hoff vs. Sullivan; Matter of Rutherford; Ferris vs. Phillips; Levy vs. Strauss; Wilson Sewing-machine Company vs. Woodruff; Kaiser vs. Bartels; Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Stewart; Symington vs. Palmer; Dunham vs. Dunham; Zitzmann vs. Meader; O'Gara vs. Curney; May vs. Strauss; Same vs. Same; Schandin vs. Watts; Rhinelander vs. Higenbotham; Stiefel vs. Strauss; Muller vs. Strauss; Westbrook vs. Duncombe et al.; Eno vs. Burchell, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Kuhn et al.; Ottendorfer vs. Weber et al., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.; Wood vs. Scholle et al.; Reynolds vs. Schrile; Mahan vs. Jones.

Orders Granted.—Ehringer et al. vs. Shappert; Grant vs. Jones; May vs. Conover; Sheldon vs. Imperishable Stone Block Pavement Company; Cromwell Brown Stone Quary Company vs. Duffy et al.; Horton vs. Chase.

Orders Granted Denying Motions.—Pollion vs. Volkening; Man vs. Smith.

Milbank vs. Milbank.—Allowance of $300 granted to plaintiff.

Matter of Snellback.—Writ granted.

Shrady vs. Loader.—The blanks in the order must be filled up.

Muller vs. Muller.—Referred to Judge Donohue.

Friedman vs. Bell.—Where is the report of sale which is sought to be confirmed?

Fellows vs. Schiffer et al.—The affidavit required by Rule No. 61 seems to be necessary.

Townshend vs. Dixon.—Affidavit of regularity wanted.

Matter of Avenue St. Nicholas.—This order should specify the amount to be paid.

Reiner vs. Spelman.—I think that the Refferee's report should be presented and confirmed before distribution is made.

By Judge Donohue.

Munster vs. Seward.—I desire to see counsel.

Orders Granted.—New-York Savings Bank vs. Dixon et al.; Boyd vs. Gilham; Buess vs. Koch; Maurice vs. Maurice; Hoyt et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; Adriance vs. Wadsworth; Healy vs. Healy.

Matter of Zwink.—Guardian's bond approved.

Goldstein vs. The Mayor, &c.—Granted.

Sloat vs. Roberts.—Not sufficient.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Marsh vs. Plyer et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to answer.

By Judge Donohue.

Norman et al. vs. Degnan et al.—See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Green vs. Green.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876, the following business was transacted: No. 219, Christian G. Valtz, respondent, vs. Abel T. Blackman, appellant, and No. 220, the same vs. the same; argued by William H. Gurney and John T. Hoffman, of counsel for appellant, and by Asher P. Nichols for respondent. No. 155, William Wilson, respondent, vs. Thomas Dorn et al., appellants; argued by Justus Palmer, of counsel for appellants, and by Thomas F. Jackson for respondent. No. 186, Frances Vose, respondent, vs. David L. Yulee, appellant; argued by E. N. Dickerson, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondent. Adjourned.

The day calendar for Friday, Feb. 25, is Nos. 236, 220½, 221, 116, 201, 213, 223, 224.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
28—Britton vs. Bradner, &c.
56—Livingston vs. White, &c.
90—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
94—Miller vs. Nichols.
99—Paoli Belt Co. vs. Gordon.
100—Gordon vs. Paoli Belt Company.
110—Denby vs. McKenzie.
116—Dickerhoff vs. Taylor.
121—Wood vs. Keal.
122—Same vs. Same.
129—Birdsall vs. Curry.
134—Matter of Potter.
135—Weetjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
138—Baxter, &c., vs. Drake. (2 motions.)
142—Corrigan vs. Shaw.
144—Miller vs. Cruger, &c.
150—Matter of Walsh.
151—Matter of Shirmer.
154—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
156—Matter of Barr.
157—Matter of Arnott.
162—Don vs. Vallette.
173—Richards vs. Richards.
179—Goodridge vs. Lane.
182—Palmer vs. Humphreys Spec. Hom. Med. Co.

Nos.
184—Hunken, &c. vs. Bowman.
197—Klein, &c., vs. Kennedy, &c.
198—Nelson vs. Thwing.
200—Teele vs. Teele.
205—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
209—Bright vs. Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
218—Exner vs. Exner, &c.
225—Gray vs. Burr.
245—Mayhan vs. Ashbey.
249—Visscher vs. Greenbank Alkali Co.
252—Exner vs. Exner.
254—Bancroft vs. Erie Railway Co.
267—Davis, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
275—Machado vs. Salters.
278—Pries vs. Cohen, &c.
288—Anderson vs. Jacobs, &c.
291—Bloomingdale vs. Siegel.
292—Harris vs. Equitable Life Ass. Co.
297—————— vs. ——————.
300—————— vs. ——————.
302—————— vs. ——————.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Same calendar as published yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

January term continued. Held in General Term room.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 2064—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2338—Leahy vs. Mayer et al.
2032—Lehman et al. vs. Friedericks.
2408—Levy, &c., vs. Bade.
2398—Cole vs. Loomis, &c.
2472—Brown vs. Williams, et al.
1708—Bamburg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1820½—Brodt vs. Scott.
1772½—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
2342—Bedendahl et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2340—Whitman vs. Bondy et al.
2339—Wicke et al. vs. Bondy et al.
2341—Same vs. Same.
1858—Bank of B. N. A. vs. Hubbell.
1290—Sec'y Bank vs. Otis.
1404—Koehler vs. Mandall et al.
2050—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Winchell.
2000—Foerster et al. vs. Clark.
2496—Conwell et al. vs. Hammond.
2420—Owens vs. Pickert.
1566—Reed vs. Brodis.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Harrison.
1292—Ahrens et al. vs. Bennett et al.
2490—Hernance vs. Fayer.
2291—Germania Fire Ins. Co. vs. Beach.
2519—Buckmaster vs. Meyer et al.

Nos.
1953—Royce vs. Mumley.
2458—Easton et al. vs. Croney et al.
571—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
1913½—Stackpole versus Bradley.
2407—Hanks vs. Greene.
1479—Sandford vs. Gill.
2353—Simon vs. Jacobs.
2499—Becerra vs. Sturges et al.
2529—De Lara vs. Duncan.
2343—Goddard vs. Mower.
2137—Baker et al. vs. Mech's & Tr's Ins. Co.
3505—Hegeman, &c., vs. Kavanaugh et al.
2349—Gorgier vs. Otis.
2461—Vilar et al. vs. Maxwell.
1491—Crump vs. Frederici.
2411—Deane et al. vs. Weir.
1785—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Conner.
1411—Forepaugh vs. Bunker.
2495—Stuyvesant vs. Lalor.
2390—Ehret vs. Reynolds et al.
2536—Cornwall B. S. Q. Co. vs. Duffy et al.
2538—Black vs. Maltby et al.
2387—N. Y. L. & Eng. Co. vs. Viele.
1697—Visscher vs. G. Alkali Co.
2505—Levine, &c., vs. Levy et al.
2487—Kaiser vs. Bartels.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.
2350—Punch et al. vs. Brink et al.
1131—Fisher, &c., versus Courtney et al.
1155—Schulteis et al. vs. Meinhard et al.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. Board of Police, &c.
1421—Morris, &c., vs. Gillick et al.
53—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.

Nos.
673—Platt, &c., vs. Van Name, et al.
1105—Dejonge, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
65½—Money et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
1213—L'Hommedieu vs. Danforth.
2331—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1630—Foster vs. Stebbins.
1906—Harlem Bank vs. Tate et al.
1951—Kinney vs. Schmitt et al.
1947—Prentice vs. Reserve Mutual L. Ins. Co.
1885—Beesley et al., &c., vs. Freeman.

Nos.
1771—Twomey vs. Dunn.
1944—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Phillips et al.
1942—Jenny vs. Tallman.
917—Eggert vs. Fettrecht
1937—Fraser vs. Sturges.
1813—Hankisson vs. Krenkel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Calendar will be called in Part I.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No.
20—Knapp vs. Schlessinger et al.

No.
12—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
969—Strauss vs. W. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
696—Latasa et al. vs. G. W. Ins. Co.
2278—Oakley versus Fettretch.
2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
1690—Silber vs. Perine.
1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
45—McCauley, &c., vs. Gans.
2122—Katehar, &c., vs. B. St. and F. F. R. R. Co.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
670½—Condit vs. Warren

Nos.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning et al.
986—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1556—Hoger vs. Adams.
1038—Wyman et al. vs. Brennan.
1689—Johnston vs. Perine.
1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2328—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. James et al
1598—Alexander vs. Celler
1586—Guenthal vs. Koch.
2291—Stuart, Jr., vs. Solomon.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
1630½—Bornstein vs. Morris.
1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone
1781—Mawger et al. vs. Hunt.
1631—Hayes vs. Amidon.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. One Hour Causes.
2251—Price vs. Phelps.
1477—Phillips vs. Hamilton.
2064—Keller et al. vs. Saebbellar.
1903—Herman vs. Levy.
2054—Rem. Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Costello.
2117—Wallace, &c., vs. Bissicks.
2201½—Fellows vs. Cook.
2056—Wood vs. Bloodgood.
2312—Bond et al. vs. Harte.
2163—Sarner vs. Zust et al.
2065—Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Davis, Jr.
2323—Stegman et al. vs. Levy et al.
1406—Suiffen vs. Werner.
2239—O'Connor vs. Nicoll.
2368—Prior vs. O'Donnell.
2363—Josi vs. Rinaldo.
Called at 12:30.
1355—Leonard vs. Ward.
1268—Owens vs. Rose et al.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold
1454—Burns, &c., vs. Lutze et al.

Nos.
1372—Freund vs. Waltick.
1377—Denby vs. Laborers' Un. Ben. Society.
799—Sprague vs. Brennan.
1519—Sewards vs. P. P. Car Co.
2137—The People, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al.
1416—McGuire vs. Jeeney.
1308—Herman vs. Fiske.
1485—Alvord vs. Gilman.
1486—Jennings vs. Gilman.
1467—Weed vs. Fiske.
1473—Wood vs. Beams.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor
2174—Same vs. Same.
728—Taylor vs. B. St. and F. F. R. R. Co.
1508—Bennett vs. Brennan.
1261—Durkee vs. Tol. W. and W. Railway Co.
1474—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bunton et al.
1521—Ostrander vs. Oliver.
1789—Morrison, &c., vs. Kirchner.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryea.
1603—Frank et al. vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
1665—Mackay vs. Asial.
1738—White vs. Chambers.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle et al.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.
2124—Taylor vs. Phillips.
1601—Mowry vs. World Mut. Ins. Co.

Nos.
1611—Johnson vs. Schuyler et al.
1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Ins. Co.
1612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
1734—Frank vs. Continental Ins. Co.
1735—Frank vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.
1525—Cafferata vs. Conner, &c.
1795—Leach vs. Shand.
1630—Koenig vs. Woli.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I, II, AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Mayer, rape.
Francisco Decania, felonious assault and battery.
Ambrose Rudienti, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Matthew, felonious assault and battery.
Matthew Larkin, felonious assault and battery.
Anthony Fay, grand larceny.
Francis Houghtaling, grand larceny.

William C. Reeve, grand larceny.
Numia Miller, grand larceny.
Mary J. Roe, grand larceny.
Charles Schaefer, grand larceny.
Francis Curren and Edward Tobin, grand larceny.
George Webster, burglary.
George Darev, burglary.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Austin Black and John Dusenbury, attempt to induce perjury.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 9,901 bales; gross, 10,275 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,131 bales; to France, 5,562 bales; coastwise, 3,368 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 377,418 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 310 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,088 bales; to France, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 182 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 43,995 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,128 bales; gross, 1,134 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,905 bales; coastwise, 318 bales; sales, 1,165 bales; stock, 60,231 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 St.P.1st,C&M. 90
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83
1200 N.Y.C. & Hud.....114½
500 do.....114⅝
1700 do.....114⅝
800 do.....114¾
400 do.....114⅝
10 do.....114⅝
100 do.....114⅞
100 do.....115
100 Union Pacific.....68¾
100 do.....s3. 68¾
500 Western Union.....71¾
1700 do.....71⅝
1500 do.....71½
1500 do.....71⅝
650 do.....71¾
2500 do.....71½
10700 do.....71⅝
600 do.....s5. 71¼
300 do.....c. 71⅜
200 do.....c. 71⅜
10 do.....71⅛
400 do.....71½
10 do.....71¾
500 Pacific Mail.....31¼
500 do.....31⅛
1000 do.....31
1400 do.....30⅞
1100 do.....30¾
200 do.....30⅞
25 do.....30⅝
600 do.....30¾
700 do.....30⅝
1000 do.....30¾
300 do.....c. 30⅞
100 do.....c. 30¾
800 do.....30⅝
100 do.....30¾
500 Erie Railway.....17⅝
400 do.....17½
300 do.....17⅜
300 do.....17½
100 do.....b3. 17⅝
500 Mich. Cen.....59¾
1000 Lake Shore.....63¾
500 do.....63⅝
2100 do.....63½
2000 do.....63⅝
1600 do.....63½
4800 do.....63⅝
3300 do.....63¾

1500 North-western.. 42
1400 do.....41⅞
600 do.....41¾
200 do.....41⅝
600 do.....41⅝
100 do.....41⅞
1200 do.....41¾
500 do.....s3. 41⅝
500 do.....41¾
1100 do.....41⅞
200 do.....42
1200 North-west. Pf.. 63
100 do.....b3. 63⅛
100 do.....b3. 63⅜
200 Rock Island.....109¾
100 do.....s3.109⅝
100 do.....109¾
100 Tol.& Wabash.....5⅛
200 do.....5¼
100 Ohio & Miss.....21¼
900 do.....21⅛
200 do.....s3. 21
10 do.....20⅞
300 do.....21⅛
100 do.....c. 21⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo.....12½
200 St. L. & Kansas C. 6½
200 Kansas & Texas.....11¼
100 do.....11½
100 St. Paul.....42
1900 do.....41⅞
1000 do.....41¾
200 do.....41⅝
100 do.....41½
100 do.....c. 41⅜
200 do.....41⅝
1400 do.....41¾
1800 do.....41⅞
600 do.....42
1000 St. Paul Pref.....78¼
100 do.....78⅛
100 do.....78
100 do.....77½
100 do.....b3. 77⅝
100 do.....77½
100 do.....77¾
500 do.....78
200 do.....c. 78
100 do.....78⅜
100 do.....78½
100 do.....78⅜
100 Kansas Pacific.....13½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.123⅜
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....b. c.123½
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65.....12.117
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, R., '65.....new.119⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65.....new.119⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20s, R., '67.....122⅜

$10,000 U.S.5-20s, C., '67.....122¼
500 do.....b. c.122⅛
500 do.....small.122
10,000 U.S.5s,'81,R.....118⅞
140,000 do.....118¾
3,000 do.....b. c.118⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....12.118⅞
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.....12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N.C.6s, o.J.&J. 17½
19,000 do. A.&O. 17⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s. new. 44
4,000 D. Col. 3.65s.. 74⅛
25,000 do.....74
2,000 N.Y.St.7s,B.R.104¾
10,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 25
1,000 B..C.R.&M.1st. 52
12,000 C.&O.1st,C.on. 36
5,000 L. & W. B. C.....98¼
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.....102¾
5,000 M.& St.P.,I.& M. Div.....94¼
40,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88¾
2,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10. 97
14,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. b. c.....97½
1,000 C. & N. W.S.F.107
10,000 C. & N. W.C.....103
1,500 C. & N.W.1st.104
6,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92¾
15,000 do.....92⅝
5,000 N. W. R. G. B. 92
5,000 do.....92⅛
4,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.109¾
4,000 M. & Es.1st,C.108⅛
2,000 Long D. Bds...106⅞
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.111¼
5,000 M. & Ess. 2d..109
1,000 N.Y. C. 1st, C.122⅜
8,000 O.& M. C. S. F. 98¾
3,000 U. P. 1st.....105¼
10,000 do.....105
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.....96¾
4,000 do.....96½
5,000 do.....96⅝
1,000 So. Pac. of Mo. 70
50,000 Pac.R.of Mo.1st.. 88½
1,000 Pac.R.of M.2d. 71¾
1,000 C. & P. C. S. F.110
8,000 C. & P. 4th.....103
10,000 R.,W.& O.C.1st 93½
1,000 Alt.& T.H.2dPf 90½
3,000 T., P. & W.1st, West. Div.....82
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 64¾
1,000 C. So.1st,C.on. 68½
5,000 E.T.,V.&G.1st. 93
5,000 Lou. & N.C.'98. 91⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Bank. 114
120 Manhattan Bank. 148
14 Bk. of Commerce. 117
100 Canton Co.....b. c. 44
1300 West.Un.Tel.b.c. 71⅞
100 do.....71¾
100 do.....b3. 71⅝
2000 do.....71⅝
5000 do.....71⅝
2000 do.....71½
1300 do.....71¾
700 do.....s3. 71¾
2300 do.....71⅞
933 do.....72
500 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 30¾
700 do.....30⅞
100 do.....s60. 30½
100 do.....31
100 do.....b60. 31⅛
200 do.....30⅞
400 do.....30¾
1100 do.....30⅝
1100 do.....30½
500 do.....30⅜
2100 do.....30¼
2600 do.....30⅛
2400 do.....30
1200 do.....29⅞
900 do.....30
300 do.....31¼
500 do.....c. 30⅜
100 do.....c. 30½
600 do.....30½
50 do.....30⅞
200 do.....30¾
1700 do.....30⅝

10 N. Y. Gas Co.....150
10 At. & Pac.T...b. c. 20⅜
50 do.....20¾
15 American Ex.....64¼
100 U. S. Express.s60. 73½
25 do.....b. c. s3. 73¾
100 do.....74
100 do.....73½
5 do.....73⅜
50 Adams Ex.b.c.s3.110
100 do.....s3.110¼
100 do.....109½
10 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.115⅛
1050 do.....116
200 do.....115½
300 do.....115¼
100 do.....115¾
100 do.....c.115½
100 do.....115⅝
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 17⅞
410 do.....17½
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 59⅞
500 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 63¾
100 do.....s3. 63⅝
2500 do.....63¾
100 do.....63⅞
4300 do.....64
800 do.....s3. 63⅞
100 do.....b3. 64
300 do.....64⅛
700 do.....b3. 64⅛
1570 do.....b3. 64⅛
700 do.....64⅛
100 C. & P. R. G..b.c. 93¼
400 Illinois Central.....101
100 do.....b.c.101
500 C. & N. W.....41⅞
100 do.....b.c.b3. 42¼
1800 do.....42⅛
300 do.....42
200 do.....42⅛
200 do.....42⅜
200 do.....b60. 42¼
200 do.....s3. 42½
100 do.....b3. 42⅜
500 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 63¼
400 do.....63⅜
400 do.....63½
200 do.....63⅝
100 do.....63¾
50 Cen. R. of N. J.....107½
20 do.....107¾
100 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 22
100 Pac. R. of M.b.c. 12¾
100 do.....12⅝
400 C. & R. I.....b.c.110
200 do.....c.110
200 do.....110⅛
200 do.....110½
300 do.....110⅝
200 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 42
200 do.....41¾
200 do.....41⅝
100 do.....41¾
300 do.....41⅞
1100 do.....42
300 do.....42⅛
1500 do.....42½
1300 do.....42⅜
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 78⅜
100 do.....78¼
100 do.....78½
100 do.....c. 78½
100 do.....78⅝
200 do.....78⅞
800 do.....79
100 Del., L. & West.. 119⅜
105 Mor. & Essex.b.c.104⅛
100 Miss., K. & T..b.c. 11½
600 St.L.K.C.&NPf.b.c 31⅛
100 St. L., I.M.&S.b.c. 25¼
100 do.....25
100 do.....24¾
700 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 21¼
400 do.....b3. 21⅛
100 do.....21½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.c'n.6s,'81.123⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....119⅞
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 74
5,000 Un. P. 1st.b3.105
39,000 do.....105
11,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.115¼
10,000 N. J. C. conv..109¾
10,000 do.....109¼
5,000 C. P., S. J. B... 97
6,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 92½
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 21
13 Bk of Commerce.117
1300 Western Union. 72⅛
50 do.....72¼
100 do.....s3. 72
400 do.....72⅛
1400 do.....72¼
15 do.....72⅜
600 do.....72⅛
500 do.....s5. 72
100 do.....b3. 72⅛
20 At. & Pac. Tel.. 20½
500 do.....21⅛
100 U. S. Express.. 74½
100 American Ex.. 64
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.....115¾
1700 Lake Shore.....64⅜
3200 do.....64¼
100 St. L. & Iron M... 25
100 Pac. R. of Mo .s3. 12⅝
200 At. & Pac. Pref... 5½

500 Pacific Mail.....30¾
200 do.....31
1000 do.....31⅛
2000 do.....31¼
200 do.....31⅛
600 do.....s3. 31⅛
1600 do.....31¼
3800 do.....31
100 do.....b3. 31⅛
1100 Erie Railway... 17⅝
100 Union Pacific.... 68¾
200 North-western.... 42½
600 do.....42⅝
900 do.....42¾
800 do.....42⅝
100 do.....42½
20 do.....42⅜
200 North-west. Pref. 63⅞
200 do.....64
300 St. Paul.....42½
200 do.....42⅜
100 do.....42½
200 do.....42⅝
400 St. Paul Pref..b3. 79¼
200 do.....s3. 79⅜
300 Tol. & Wabash.....5¾
30 Morris & Essex.104½
100 Ohio & Miss .s3. 21⅝
100 do.....b3. 21¾
200 do.....21½
100 do.....s4. 21⅜
100 do.....21⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.....119¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....119¾

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....122¼
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.122½
10,000 U.S.6s, cur.s3.127

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.109⅛
15,000 do.....109
8,000 N.J. Cen.Conv.109
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92⅝
5,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 102¾
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.105
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¾
4,000 do.....103⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Ore. Br. 94¾
2,000 Cen. P. G.bds.108½
1,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.102
10,000 T.& W.C.C.b3. 45
10,000 Lou.& N.C.'98. 91⅝
10,000 do.....91½
2,000 Ren.&Sar.1st.118
5,000 N. Mo. 1st.b.c. 92
7 Bk.of Commerce.117
100 Quick. Min.....18½
50 do.....b.c. 18
200 do.....18½
225 Atl. & Pac.....b.c. 21½
300 do.....21¾
1500 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 72⅛
20 do.....72⅜
500 do.....s3. 72
100 do.....72⅛
1000 do.....72¼
1900 do.....72⅜
2100 do.....72⅝
1800 do.....72½
3200 do.....72⅝
1900 do.....72⅜
100 do.....s4. 72⅜
700 do.....72⅛
30 do.....72⅛
60 U. S. Express.b.c. 74⅝
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 31⅛
300 do.....31¼
900 do.....31⅜
300 do.....31⅝
300 do.....31½
500 do.....31⅝
1600 do.....31½
200 N.Y. C. & H. R.b.c. 115¾
10 do.....115½
100 do.....115⅞
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅝
100 Mich. Cent.b.c. 60⅛

100 Cen. R.of N. J.b.c.107¾
100 Tol.,W.& W.b. c. 5⅞
2100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 64⅜
600 do.....64⅛
1900 do.....b3. 64⅝
1000 do.....64⅛
300 do.....64¼
1000 do.....s3. 64⅜
1500 do.....64⅛
12 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 42¼
500 do.....42⅜
300 do.....b3. 42⅝
1000 do.....42¾
500 do.....43
300 do.....43⅛
500 do.....43
100 do.....42⅞
200 do.....s3. 42¾
100 H. & St. Jo.....b. c. 19
12 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 63⅛
100 do.....63⅜
400 do.....64
100 do.....64⅛
500 Ch., M.&St.P.b. c. 42⅛
300 do.....42⅛
200 do.....42⅝
300 do.....b3. 43
300 do.....s3. 42⅞
500 do.....43
100 do.....42⅞
200 do.....42¾
200 do.....43
1000 do.....43⅛
1400 do.....43
10 do.....42¾
300 do.....b3. 42⅝
300 do.....b3. 42⅞
200 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 79⅜
100 do.....79⅞
200 do.....s3. 79⅝
100 do.....79⅜
100 do.....79¾
100 do.....79¼
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 21¾
400 do.....21½
200 do.....21⅝
100 Mor. & Ess.....c.104¼
200 Mo., K. & T.....b.c. 11½
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12½
100 do.....12½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 M.,K.&T.S.F. ex coup.....58½
1,000 do.....58⅝
6,000 North Mo. 1st. 92
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83½
6,000 Un. P. 1st.....105¼
100 Erie Railway.....17⅝
100 do.....b3. 17¾
300 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 21¾
100 do.....s3. 22
100 U. S. Express..... 74½
1600 Western Un..... 72⅝
2900 do.....b3. 72⅝
1550 do.....72¾
600 do.....72⅛
1400 do.....s3. 72
200 do.....72¼
2400 do.....72
400 do.....s3. 71⅞
200 Pacific Mail.....31⅝
800 do.....31⅛
200 do.....s3. 31¼
400 do.....31⅛
100 do.....31¼
300 do.....b3. 31¼

100 Michigan Cen.s3. 60¼
500 Lake Shore.....64⅝
700 do.....64⅛
400 do.....64⅜
200 do.....64⅛
2100 do.....64⅛
100 do.....s3. 64½
10 Illinois Cen.....101
300 North-western..... 42⅝
100 do.....b3. 42¾
400 do.....42⅝
400 North-west. Pf..... 63⅝
50 N. J. Central.....107½
100 do.....s3.107½
200 Rock Island.....110⅜
400 St. Paul.....42⅝
400 do.....42⅝
400 St. Paul Pref.....78⅝
200 Toledo & Wab.....6
400 Ohio & Miss.....21⅝
100 do.....21½
700 Pac. R. of Mo.....12
100 do.....12⅛
100 Kan. & Texas.....11⅞

THURSDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The stock market to-day opened weak, and a further decline in prices took place, all the active stocks participating to a greater or less extent in the downward movement. During the afternoon, however, there was quite a change for the better in the temper of speculation, and prices rallied sharply. Opinion on the street is much divided as to the proper view to take of the sudden upward turn, some regarding it as a sign that the bear raid is about over, while others look upon it as a mere temporary rally, to be followed by still greater depression. In the early decline Western Union fell off to 71¼, Lake Shore to 63⅝, Pacific Mail to 29⅞, North-western to 41⅝, and St. Paul to 41½. Subsequently, Western Union rose to 72⅝, Lake Shore to 63⅛, Pacific Mail to 31⅝, North-western to 43⅛, and St. Paul to 43⅛. Erie fluctuated between 17⅜ and 17¾, the latter being the closing quotation. New-York Central was more active than of late, and sold down to 114½, recovering later to 116, and closing at 115⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose to 22. The general list at the close showed an improvement as compared with the final quotations of last evening, ranging from ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent. The only exceptions were Western Union and Pacific Mail, the former of which was unchanged, and the latter of which closed ¼ lower. The day's business aggregated 237,000 shares, of which 67,000 were in Western Union, 47,000 in Lake Shore, 43,000 in Pacific Mail, 19,000 in North-western, and 22,500 in St. Paul.

The money market was easy at 3 to 4½ ₱ cent. for call loans, the latter having been an exceptional rate. The market is abundantly supplied with capital, and an advance in rates is invariably followed by increased offerings on the part of the banks and individual capitalists. In commercial paper there is no change to report, and the range for prime names is 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $300,000.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount, which is 4 ₱ cent. The weekly return of the bank showed a gain of £261,000 sterling for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 43½ against 42¾ ₱ cent. last week. To-day £25,000 sterling went into the bank on balance. The London market for securities was firm and a fraction higher. Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money, and 94⅜ for the account; 1865s (old) at 105½@105⅝, 1867s at 109@109⅛, 10-40s at 105¾@105⅞, and new 5s at 106. To-morrow will be fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The specie in the Bank of France increased 22,506,000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was quiet. The decline in gold had a tendency to strengthen the market for a time, but the demand being very light, prime bankers' bills sold at $4 85½@$4 85¾ for long and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The counter rates, however, remain at $4 86½ and $4 90½. The gold speculation was weaker than yesterday, and the price declined to 113¾, at which price the market closed. At the opening sales were made at 114, but nearly all the subsequent dealings were at 113¾ and 113⅞. On gold loans the rates ranged from 4 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat. The specie shipments amounted to $650,849, of which $450,000 was gold coin and the remainder silver and gold bars. At San Francisco to-day $35,000 coin and $102,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were active, the tone of the market being firm. Railroad mortgages were in fair demand and prices well maintained with but few exceptions. State bonds were steady on small transactions.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

Gold receipts	$235,426 59
Gold payments	910,532 88
Gold balance	46,394,638 33
Currency receipts	824,158 94
Currency payments	604,771 11
Currency balance	37,322,113 24
Customs	230,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 24.

	Wed'sday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114⅛	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅜	122¼
Bills on London	$4 85¾	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	114⅝	115⅝
Rock Island	109⅞	110⅜
Pacific Mail	31½	31¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	42⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	78¼	79⅜
Lake Shore	63¾	64⅛
Chicago and North-western	42¼	42⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref.	63⅛	63⅝
Western Union	72	72
Union Pacific	68¾	68⅞
Toledo and Wabash	5	6
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119⅜	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	107	107¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅝	17¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅜	21½
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	143	143
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18⅜	19⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	29	29
Michigan Central	59⅞	60¼
Illinois Central	100½	100¾
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	114½	7,080
Erie	17¾	17⅜	3,900
Lake Shore	64⅝	63⅝	47,100
Wabash	6	5⅛	900
North-western	43⅛	41⅝	19,200
North-western Pref'd	64	63	4,000
Rock Island	110½	109⅝	2,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅛	41½	22,500
Mil. and St. Paul Pref'd	79⅞	77½	6,700
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	400
Del., Lack. and West	119⅜	119⅜	100
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107½	330
Michigan Central	60⅛	59¾	700
Illinois Central	101	101	125
Union Pacific	68⅞	68¾	300
Morris and Essex	104¼	104¼	100
Hannibal and St. Jo	19⅜	19	100
Canton	44	44	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21	5,100
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12¼	1,450
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	5½	5½	200
Western Union	72⅝	71¼	66,690
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	22	21⅜	2,195
Pacific Mail	31⅝	29⅞	42,775
Quicksilver	18½	18½	250
Iron Mountain	25	24¾	400
Adams Express	110¼	109½	250
American Express	64½	64	115
United States Express	74⅝	73½	565
St. L., K. C. and N.	6½	6½	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf.	31⅛	31⅛	600
Kansas Pacific	13½	13½	100
Kansas and Texas	11⅞	11½	700
Alt. and Terre Haute Pf.	22	22	100
Total sales			236,835

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅜	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅞	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅞	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅛	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅛	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $128,000 for interest, and $549,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$30,318,000
Gold balances	1,510,513
Currency balances	1,732,231

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$88,734,292
Currency balances	2,864,499
Gold exchanges	6,790,702
Gold balances	842,704

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	31	N.C.6s,old.A.&Oct	17
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.N.C.R.,Ja.&Ju	55
Georgia 6s	93	N.C.N.C.R.,A.&Oc	55
Georgia 7s, new bds	103	N.C.N.CR.c.off.J&J	42
Georgia 7s, indorsed	101	N.C.NCR.c.off.A&O	42
Georgia 7s, G. bds	103	N.C.Fund.Act,1866	10
Indiana 5s	102	N.C.Fund.Act,1868	9½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102	N.C.new bds.,J.& J.	9
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	N.C.new bds.,A. & O.	8½
Illinois War Loan	102½	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1.	3
Kentucky 6s	102	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2.	2¾
Louisiana 6s	44	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3.	2½
Louisiana new bds	43½	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 6s, n. Float. Debt	43½	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
La. 7s, Penitentiary	43½	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 6s, Levee bds	44	South Carolina 6s	33½
La. 8s, Levee bds	33	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju	35½
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct	35½
Michigan 6s, '83	106	S. C. Fund.Act,1866	35½
Michigan 7s, '90	110	S.C.L.C.,1889,J.& J.	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100½	S.C.L.C.,1889,A.&O.	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. 7s of 1888	36½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Tennessee 6s, old	43
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102½	Tenn. 6s,n.bds.n.ser.	43½
Mo. F. bds., due'94-5	102½	Virginia 6s, old	37
M.L.bs,d.'81to'91inc.	102½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	38
Asy. or Uni., due '92	102½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	38
H. & St. Jo., due '76	100	Va. 6s, Consol. bds	73
H. & St. Jo., due '86	102	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	69¼
H. & St. Jo., due '87	102	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d ser.	46
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	104¾	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	9½
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	104¾	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	73¾
N.C.6s, old, Ja.&July	17		

And the following for City bank shares:

Central National	100½	Mercantile	105½
City	300	Merchants'	119¼
Commerce	116¾	Nassau	103
Continental	80½	New-York	129
Corn Exchange	130	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	99
Fulton	150	Pacific	170
Gallatin National	128	Park	125½
German American	79	Phoenix	94½
Import. & Traders'	190½	St. Nicholas	103
Manhattan	148	State of New-York	105
Mechanics'	138	Union	144½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	103½	
City 6s, New	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	141	
Pennsylvania Railroad	57½	57⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51⅜	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅜	63½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	39½	....
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106¼	106⅜

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date by Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Gallatin National Bank.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 663 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,581 head, or 493 cars, (384 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 376 cars for same time last week, and 886 cars for same time last year. No market to-day; fresh arrivals all through consignments; about all salable stock disposed of; 15 cars of through held for shipment to-morrow; about all demands supplied. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,200 head, against 11,000 head for same time last week, and 15,800 head for same week last year; market fairly active, and 12½c.@25c. stronger than the opening quotations of the week; 1,700 head disposed of, all the good stock on sale; 3 cars of light common grades unsold; sales of Indiana Sheep averaging 95 lb., at $5 70; 82 lb., at $4 75; Illinois Sheep averaging 105 lb., at $6; Michigan Sheep averaging 96 lb., at $6 37½; 90 lb., at $6 12½, and 94 lb., at $6 50; State Sheep averaging 88 lb. at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,400 head, against 9,100 head for the same time last week, and 9,800 head for same week last year; market fairly active for what stock was offering; sales of 6 cars of Yorkers at $8 45@$8 60 for light grades, medium, and selected stock, and 1 car of heavy Hogs of good quality at close to $9; about all sold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market active; prices steady; Stockers and Feeders, $3 25@$3 75; medium to good Fat Steers, $4 25@$4 75; choice, $5@$5 25; extra, $5 75@$6; shipments, 2,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; common, $7 80@$7 90. Bacon, $7 95@$8; Packing, $8@$8 60; Shipping, $8 25@$8 60; Philadelphias, $8 75@$8 83; shipments, 4,800 head. Sheep dull; receipts, 2,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular and fairly active; opened dull, but closed fairly active; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 02¾, spot; 99⅝c.@99¾c., March; $1, April; $1 03⅞, May; No. 3 do., 80c.; Rejected, 67c.@68c. Corn irregular, and in the main lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49c., spot; 42½c. bid, February; 42⅝c. bid, April; 46⅛c. bid, May. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32c. spot; 32½c. March; 34⅝c., May. Barley dull and lower at 56c.@57c., spot; 54c.@55c., May. Rye dull but unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull and lower; light $9 30; heavy, $9 60@$9 65. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; $21 25@$21 30, spot; $21 55, April; $21 80, May. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; $12 75, spot; $12 75@$12 77½, March; $12 92½@$12 95, April; $13 07½@$13 10, May. Bulk Meats easier, but good demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky dull and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat steady at 99⅛c.@99⅜c., March; $1, April; $1 03¾, May. Corn a shade firmer at 42⅛c.@42¼c., March; 42⅝c., April; 46⅜c.@46½c., May. Oats quiet but firmer at 32⅛c., cash or February; 32⅝c.@32½c., March; 32⅝c., April; 34⅝c., May. Pork unchanged. Lard firmer at $12 75@$12 80, March; $12 95, April.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 18@$1 25. Corn firmer, held higher at 43c.@45c. Oats easier. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 76c.@78c. Pork quiet but steady at $22 25, cash; $22 50 bid, buyer April. Lard steady with a moderate demand; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats easier but not quotably lower; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 06. Butter—Demand good at full prices for best; sales of Choice at 28c.@30c.; medium at 24c.@27c. Hogs quiet and weak; sales of common to good light at $7 50@$8 10; fair to good packing at $8 20@$8 35; choice heavy at $8 40@$8 50; receipts, 2,530 head; shipments, 990 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Flour quiet and firm; 850 bbls. sold at $7 25@$6 75 for Spring; $8 50@$7 25 for Bakers'; $6 75@$7 50 for Amber; $7@$7 75 for White; $5 50@$9 75 for new process. Wheat quiet, firm; sales 2,100 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn quiet; sales 12 cars new on track, at 50c.@52c., according to quality. Oats retailing from 38c.@40c., in wagons. Rye inactive; Milwaukee nominally 75c. Barley unsettled, heavy; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c.@94c., on track. Pork firm; $22 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49 bid, cash; $1 51, March. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅝c., cash; 39c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c., cash; 35⅝c., April. Barley and Rye—Not enough doing from which to base quotations. Pork quiet, but steady at $22 12½@$22 25. Lard quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Bacon steady and firm; no quotations. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Hogs lower; light Shipping, $7 50@$7 75; Yorkers, $7 80@$8 05; Packing, $7 85@$8 25; Extra, $8 30@$8 35. Cattle quiet, unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,520 head Hogs, 1,225 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, Feb. 24.—Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, and $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn unchanged; New, 65c.; Old, 66c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 05; No. 2 Bay at $1 10; No. 1 Canada at $1 17@$1 18. Corn-meal—$26 for Bolted, and $25 for Unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; and Middlings, $20@$22.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Flour and Grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions a shade easier. Pork, $22 00@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Sugar—The better grades firmer; strictly prime to choice, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Oats dull at 43c.@45c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchanges, New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 54½@$5 55 for bank; Gold, 114.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 24.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 40. Tar dull at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24.—Printing Cloths quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £261,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities, which last week was 42¾ ₱ cent., is now 43½ ₱ cent.

PARIS, Feb. 24—4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 22,506,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London 25f. 17½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,100 bales, of which 800 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper and flat. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 1-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, March delivery, at 6d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped January (per sail,) at 6 5-32d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 5-32d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 5-32d. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon, 54s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; Pork, 81s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Produce—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d. Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅛d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 7-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 1-32d.

4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s.@27s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, flat.

LONDON, Feb. 24—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9⅞d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Cake, £11@£11 5s.; Linseed Oil, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 29⅝f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Don Giovanni, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Brignoli.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Queen and Woman—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Child Stealer—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Uncle Anthony—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition by American Society of Painters in Water-Colors.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

CHICKERING HALL.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Miss Emma Mettler, Mr. Christian Fritsch, and others.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The "call" issued by the National Democratic Committee shows many outward and visible signs of hard work. Much ingenuity was evidently spent in writing it on the effort to say nothing. The "party" is made to declare that it considers the "public danger imminent," but it does not vouchsafe to give us any idea as to the means it would adopt to meet that danger. We must, as the children say, shut our eyes and open our mouths and see what this new providence will send us. The public credit is pronounced "inferior to other and less favored nations," but the framers of the call should have gone on to state whether they think it is to be improved by unlimited inflation, with repudiation in the background, and by attacks on the "bloated bondholder." When a great party is about to invite the suffrages of the people, it is generally expected to give some hints as to its plans, even in a preliminary address. The Democrats, however, are standing with their fingers on their lips, and pulling each other down by the coat-tails. All very well in its way—but a great electoral struggle cannot be won by that line of tactics.

We are glad to find, however, that Connecticut has satisfied the Democrats of New-York. The *World* has not had much encouragement lately in the sensible stand it has taken on the financial question, but it seems to be a little cheered by the platform adopted by the Connecticut Democrats. It does not bring out its well-known "rooster"—probably it is a little too early in the season for that aged bird to be exhibited—but it cries "All hail, Connecticut," quite in the style of one of the witches in "Macbeth," and has a warm argument with itself on the Presidential prospects, conducted in the true Socratic form. It also has a sidelong, but certainly not unprovoked, fling at its dear contemporary, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The *World* occupies a strong position in behalf of honesty and fair dealing, and if its party will not hear it, so much the worse for the party. The financial question will be the ruin of the Democrats, unless they deal with it in the spirit of honest men instead of as freebooters.

There are some of the Washington correspondents who would be lost in the great desert of journalism if they had no "retiring" Secretary of the Treasury to fall back upon. Perhaps most of us remember how often Secretary Richardson was made useful in this way when the supply of other news ran short. Of late, Secretary Bristow has been the stock in trade of the brilliant correspondents, but he will probably not be sorry to find that Gen. Schenck is now likely to divide the honors with him. One day it is announced that Mr. Schenck has resigned, the next day it is contradicted, and by this ingenious little contrivance the "subject" may be made to last until the opening of the Centennial, or the occurrence of some event likely to provide a suitable field for the news-gatherers. As for Gen. Schenck, we do not know whether he has resigned or not; the only wonder is that he did not send in his resignation long ago.

The large and important meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and the direct and unequivocal expression made by it in favor of a return to specie payments and against any and every form of inflation, must forever settle any doubts which might have existed as to the views entertained by the merchants and bankers of New-York on the financial question. Any inflation theories entertained here are certainly confined to a ludicrously small minority. It will be observed that the meeting which so heartily indorsed the very clear and emphatic resolutions proposed by Mr. Low, included gentlemen of both political parties. The resolutions as adopted declare in favor of maintaining the Resumption act, and suggest that the means for resumption may be obtained by the selling of bonds.

Superintendent Walling yesterday ordered his detectives to close up all the policy shops, and in pursuance of the order six of these places in various parts of the City were closed and the proprietors arrested. This is very good as a beginning, but it is to be hoped that it is only a beginning. We have abundant evidence that of all forms in which gambling flourishes in this City, that kind known as policy playing is by far the worst. It is a swindling kind of lottery, in which the prices of the chances are put at a low figure, expressly to attract the custom of the poorer classes. Laborers and mechanics, whose wages in these hard times are barely sufficient to keep their families above starvation, are induced by the delusive prospect of winning prizes, which they never get, to invest their scanty earnings in the purchase of tickets which never draw anything but the money of the infatuated purchasers. Public opinion is, happily, getting into a healthier state in regard to all kinds of gambling, and the Police Department should recognize the signs of the times and act accordingly. The work begun yesterday should not stop with the shutting of half a dozen of these gambling dens.

The Plymouth Advisory Council having declared its opinions on the various points of church discipline presented in the "letter missive," finds itself compelled to give advice on a subject which it did not at first propose to consider. The council professes to be as fully satisfied as Plymouth Church itself with the thoroughness of the labors of the Investigating Committee, and with what it calls "the verdict of three-fourths of a jury." But it has been unable to overlook the fact that a good many people whose opinion is worth consulting are not by any means so easily satisfied. So, recognizing the unmistakable public sentiment which declines to believe that the "scandal" has ever been thoroughly looked into, and in response to the demands of Mr. Beecher to be confronted with his accusers, the council recommends another investigation. The committee is to be obtained after this fashion: Three eminent members of the council are to select from twenty lay and clerical brethren whose names are given, the five members who are to constitute the special jury for the final hearing of Mr. Beecher and his accusers, and the final determination of the issues involved in his case.

GEN. BABCOCK'S ACQUITTAL.

The verdict of acquittal in the case of Gen. Babcock will be received with general satisfaction throughout the country. Not because the President or his administration was on trial, as various injudicious friends of Gen. Grant assumed, but because it would have given a serious shock to our faith in the possibility of public virtue to find that a man occupying so honorable a position as Gen. Babcock should have basely betrayed the implicit trust which was reposed in him. It was in November last that the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri found an indictment declaring that Orville E. Babcock and John A. Joyce "did conspire, combine, confederate and agree among themselves," and with others who are named, to defraud the United States Internal Revenue out of certain portions of the whisky tax. Two months elapsed between the time of finding the indictment and the date of the trial, so that the prosecution had abundant time to collect and elaborate all the available proofs tending to show Gen. Babcock's guilt. The trial itself has occupied fourteen days, and no portion of the evidence considered as essential by the prosecution has been kept back from the jury. A verdict of not guilty, under such circumstances, is as complete an exoneration from the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government as the most ardent friends of Gen. Babcock could desire.

If the jury that tried Gen. Babcock had any prejudices affecting the case at all, they were much more likely to be against than in favor of the accused. Their verdict is one, therefore, which may confidently be accepted by the people, without distinction of party. But his triumphant acquittal on the criminal charge does not relieve Gen. Babcock from the necessity of giving some more intelligible explanation than has yet been offered of how he came to preserve relations so intimate and confidential with men of the stamp of Joyce and McDonald. It must, of course, be borne in mind that during the whole period of Gen. Babcock's intercourse with these persons they were never publicly known as the scoundrels which they have since been proved to be. The President's Secretary had no such opportunities as were enjoyed by close observers of the style of living kept up by the St. Louis Supervisor and Revenue Agent, to infer that they spent more money than they could honestly earn. But he could hardly have corresponded with Joyce at intervals during five years without being frequently reminded how nervously apprehensive that official was lest any investigation should be made into the way of conducting affairs in his district, and he ought to have been able to see that the language of Joyce's telegrams at least was not such as honest men are accustomed to use. It may be urged that political necessities compelled Gen. Babcock to look less at the character than at the position and influence of his correspondents. But his intercourse with Joyce went further than any political necessity could justify, and the correspondence by which he put it in this man's power to misrepresent his character and motives reveals almost culpable indiscretion in one occupying such a position.

The first batch of telegrams which passed between Joyce and Babcock are dated between Oct. 25 and 28, 1873. They refer to the appointment of a successor to Collector Ford, who died on the 23d, leaving the other members of the St. Louis Ring pretty much in the position occupied by the Tammany thieves after the untimely decease of Auditor Watson. A suspicious expression—"Mum"—in a telegram from Joyce is about the only feature of that part of the evidence which could lead any one to infer that the men who were pushing the appointment of Constantine Maguire had any guilty purpose to conceal. In March, 1874, Joyce sent another telegram, with the request that Gen. Babcock should make Commissioner Douglass "call off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of poor Ford and friends." That was in reference to the intention to send two revenue agents into Joyce's district, transferring him meanwhile for temporary service to San Francisco. At that time the deceased Collector, Ford, still bore the character of an honest man, but Gen. Babcock should have had some misgivings about the purity of Joyce's intentions who had so confirmed an aversion to having any one sent to see whether or not he was doing his duty. Any latent suspicion of that kind might naturally have been strengthened by Joyce's inquiry of Oct. 25, 1874: "Have you talked with D? [Douglass.] Are things right? How?" followed on Dec. 3 by this other: "Has Secretary or Commissioner ordered any one here."

Gen. Babcock evidently acted on the theory that Joyce was a faithful officer who was the victim of unjust suspicions on the part of his superiors, while the eminent political services which he claimed to have performed entitled him to more than ordinary consideration. So he took the trouble to represent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue how unjust in practice and how mistaken in principle was the raid which was then in contemplation on the St. Louis distilleries. His friendship for Joyce carried him further, and he committed his crowning blunder of sending the famous dispatch signed "Sylph,"—a *nom de plume* which he evidently knew would be recognized by his correspondent—"I have succeeded. They will not go. Will write you." The correspondence began again in January, 1875, when the order was given out for a general change of Supervisors all over the country, with the view of breaking up the combinations which were known to exist between Government officers and whisky distillers. That is to say, illicit whisky was known to be on the market in large quantities, and there could be no whisky sold without payment of duty save by the connivance of the revenue officials. On Feb. 3, Joyce, adopting the *nom de plume* of Gen. Babcock's December dispatch said: "We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things." There is no evidence that Gen. Babcock had anything to do with the rescinding of the order for the transfer of the Supervisors which was announced next day; but it is not pretended that he did anything to prevent that order from being rescinded. One would imagine that the latter course would have suggested itself to one who had a high ideal of public duty, since the man who referred to those who were engaged in protecting the revenue as "the enemy" was hardly the kind of person whose wishes ought to have been gratified. Both Joyce and McDonald, however, appear to have enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the President's Secretary down to the period of their indictment last Fall. In fact, he sent letters to McDonald after that person's indictment, following on the heels of the disclosures about the operations of the Ring, rendered his guilt morally certain. All this was much too slender a basis on which to convict Gen. Babcock of conspiracy, but it leaves enough of his conduct open to unfavorable comment to render highly necessary that "frank, full, and straightforward statement" which his friends in Washington expect him to publish.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CLAUSE.

Mr. Blaine, in his recent speech upon the financial question, recorded his "earnest protest against repealing the legal-tender clause, which has given to the United States notes their great strength as a circulating medium." On the other hand, Secretary Bristow in his recent report declares that this provision "is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver," and that "Congress should abolish the legal-tender quality of the notes as to all contracts made and liabilities arising after a fixed day." Here is a serious difference of opinion between two eminent statesmen on what is commonly regarded as a fundamental question. Where does the truth lie?

It is to be observed that both are of opinion that the legal-tender clause has had a potent influence in promoting the circulation of the greenbacks. The one declares that it has given them their great strength as a circulating medium, and the other that it is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver. With all due respect for the views of two such distinguished authorities, we venture the opinion that the legal-tender clause has had very little influence upon the circulation of the United States notes. By this clause we mean, of course, the provision making the notes a legal tender between individuals, and not the provision that they shall be receivable in payment of dues to and from the Government. The latter was necessary in order to insure their getting into circulation in the first instance. But once in circulation, it is doubtful whether their legal-tender character gave them any strength as a circulating medium, except in those cases where they were forced upon creditors in payment of prior debts contracted in coin. Having once got into the channels of circulation through their payment by the Government to its creditors, they passed from hand to hand without any thought or care whether they were a legal tender or not, and would have circulated equally well had that character not been affixed to them. All that any one cared to know in taking them was that the next man would take them from him, and of this he was assured by the very fact that they were in circulation. This view does not rest upon mere speculation, but is supported by historical facts. Under the memorable suspension of specie payments in England during the Napoleonic wars, the Bank of England notes were never made a legal tender, although they constituted the bulk of the circulation of the country. The Confederate Treasury notes furnish a still stronger illustration of the truth of our position. These notes were never made a legal tender, yet they constituted almost the exclusive circulation of the Confederacy, though circulating at an immense depreciation.

The fact is that coin had left the channels of circulation long before the legal tenders were issued. The banks suspended payment in specie in December, 1861. The Legal-tender act was passed in February, 1862, but the notes were not issued until some time after. In the meantime the business of the country was transacted with State bank notes and "shinplasters," issued indiscriminately by corporations and tradesmen, none of which were a legal tender. It is impossible to suppose that notes issued on the faith of the United States would not have circulated as freely as worthless shinplasters—issued, in many instances, by persons without means or credit—although they had not possessed the quality of legal tender. Even without the legal-tender clause, they would have passed into general circulation by the mere force of the necessities of the time. Coin had passed completely out of sight and reach, and there was an urgent demand for some circulating medium in which confidence could be reposed. The United States notes, having passed into general circulation, retained their place by virtue of the fact that they were the sole available circulating medium, and that there was nothing to replace them with. The history of irredeemable currency in all times proves that the worse currency will infallibly drive out and keep out the better, whether the former be a legal tender or not. The United States notes constitute no exception to this rule.

We have called attention to this error for the reason that we fear it is likely to distract attention from the real vice of our circulation, and to cause undue importance to be attached to the repeal of the legal-tender clause as a step toward specie payments. Already a bill has been introduced in Congress which aims to secure the resumption of specie payments by simply repealing the Legal-tender act, and the idea is prevalent in many quarters that such a measure would be effective. We have written in vain if we have not shown in these columns that the radical evil of our circulation is that it is excessive in amount, and that it can be brought to par with gold only by reducing its volume, and by fixing a date for its redemption in coin. If this be done, it will be a matter of no moment whether it remain a legal tender or not. Gold will, at all events, be a legal tender, and as the greenbacks will be redeemable in coin, their value will be neither increased by retaining the legal-tender clause nor diminished by repealing it.

CARLISM.

The rout of the Carlists is, at last, complete. The great battle which is promised may or may not take place in the north of Spain. The civil Government of the Pretender was disbanded last week, the Carlist "Ministry" are fugitives, and the Spanish Government is obliged to send to Paris for news from the lately confident partisans of Don Carlos. If any further evidence of the establishment of the power of Alfonso were needed, we have it in the announcement that his mother, so long a fugitive from her former dominions, is making her way to the frontier, where she is to be met by her son. Possibly, this misguided and unhappy woman may bring the young King good advice, as well as good fortune. At any rate, she will meet him in the hour of victory, for Carlism is dead for the present.

As the present representative of the Carlist faction, Don Carlos Maria Juan Isidor, is only twenty-four years of age, this generation is likely to hear from him again as an active contestant for the Spanish throne. Even when that throne was temporarily set aside for the executive chair of a republican form of government, Carlism flourished more confidently than any other form of royal pretense in Spain. And the line of pretenders promises to hold out to the crack of doom. The first of the name was heir apparent and son of Philip II. On account of his violent passions and ungovernable temper, he was imprisoned by his father, and died in 1568. The first pretender to the throne was Don Carlos II. son of Charles IV., born in 1788. His brother, Ferdinand VII., was King, but childless, and Carlos, representing absolutism and the ultra Church party, hoped to succeed to the throne. These expectations were disappointed by the marriage of the King, and by the abrogation of the Salic law, which placed Isabella, his daughter, on the throne. In 1832, when Ferdinand was supposed to be dying, the Carlists extorted from him, by intrigue, a decree restoring the Salic law, and excluding his daughter from the throne. He recovered, however, and annulled the decree, and Isabella subsequently succeeded him.

From that time until now, the cause of Carlism has never been without a representative and leader. The first long war for the succession began in 1834 and waged for six years, when Don Carlos, defeated and proscribed, fled to France, where he was "interned." His son, the third of the name, resumed the contest for the throne in 1849, his father having abdicated in his favor. He was at first defeated, but he raised his standard again in 1860, and after a longer struggle was again defeated and was taken prisoner. He renounced his claims to the throne and was set at liberty, but he at once revoked his renunciation, and was succeeded by his brother Don Carlos Juan Maria Isidor, who, in his turn, abdicated in favor of his son, the present Pretender. The Carlist claim, then, is wholly based on the pretense that the descendants from Ferdinand VII. until now has wrongfully been in possession of the throne, and that the law excluding Isabella II., daughter of Ferdinand and Maria Christina, from the throne have never been abrogated. Though a descendant of the royal house of Bourbon, Don Carlos is a foreigner, having been born and educated in Austria; and this fact alone, whatever may be true of the abrogation of the Salic law, is enough to render nugatory all his claims to the throne.

It has been true of the present Pretender, as it was of the original, that to his banner have gathered all the reactionary and absolutist elements. His cause had the support of the clerical party, and, until the accession of Alfonso, the Ultramontanes everywhere were his warm friends. From these he drew much of the cash needed for his late campaign, and when Amadeus ascended the throne, it was said that that monarch "represented revolution," while Don Carlos represented the dynasty with his standard of "God, the King, the Country." The accession of Alfonso materially weakened the cause of Carlism, as the boy monarch was as much "the son of the Church" as the Pretender could have been. The first rising of the Carlists in the campaign just now closing took place in April, 1872, in Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Teruel, Leon, Huesca, and several adjacent provinces. By the beginning of May fifteen thousand men were in the field, under command of Gen. Diaz De Rada. The Pretender soon after put himself at the head of the army, though his brother Alfonso was placed in nominal command.

During all these years in which the Carlist insurrection has continued, Don Carlos has had the counsel and leadership of many able military chiefs. De Rada was Commander in Chief under Isabella II., and Dorregaray, Valdespina, and Lizzaraga have acquired deserved renown as Generals in the field. Nothing has availed, however, to supply the lack of war material, which has crippled the movements of the Carlists. Since Alfonso came to the throne, the clerical party has regarded the struggle with growing indifference, and the Papal newspaper organ at Rome long since notified Don Carlos that the interests of religion could not be subserved by prolonging the war. The actual close of this long and exhausting contest now so near at hand, will liberate a considerable military force which the Spanish Government will be able to use in Cuba.

THE DAIRYMEN'S EXHIBITION.

Not very long since the dairymen of this country formed themselves into a national association, for the purpose of holding annual conventions, and listening to reports on such interesting theories as the "advantages of using filtered water," and the "comparative purity of foreign and domestic chalk." Encouraged by the attention which the last convention of the association attracted among milk-consumers, members of the Baptist Church, and owners of mill-sites and trout-streams, the dairymen have resolved to take part in the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. They have already appointed a Centennial Committee, which is to decide upon a plan by which "products of the dairymen" of this country and of Canada can be exhibited, and to take measures for the erection of a building on the Schuylkill in which to hold the intended exhibition. Our foreign visitors will, therefore, doubtless find an American dairy in full operation in Philadelphia next Summer, and will be able to comprehend how much progress we have made in the manufacture of milk during the last hundred years.

It will be noticed that the dairymen, with commendable frankness, speak of exhibiting their own products. They make no allusion to the cow, and are thus entitled to credit for abandoning the pretense that the butter, cheese, and milk of commerce are the product of that once popular animal. The "products of the dairymen" will constitute the chief part of the dairymen's exhibition, and there will evidently be no attempt to conceal their true character by imputing their origin to the obsolete and legendary cow. This frankness makes a new departure in the milk trade, and affords a sharp contrast to the course of the "Christian Farmers' Milk Association," an organization formed a few years since in the neighborhood of this City, which professed to supply pure cows' milk. The name implied either that the milk sold by the association was Christian milk—a fluid which postulates the existence of Christian cows—or else that it was manufactured by Christian farmers. Of course, the public, which refused to believe in vaccine Christianity, was compelled to decide that the Christian farmers manufactured their own milk, and inasmuch as the latter persisted in claiming that they sold nothing but cows' milk, their want of frankness—to put it mildly—prejudiced the public against them. The Dairymen's Association has wisely avoided all shadow of duplicity, and they will doubtless meet with the reward which honesty merits.

It will occur to most persons that the dairymen will not find the water of the Schuylkill pure enough for their purposes. However, they undoubtedly intend to filter it, and if the exhibition should have no other result than that of bringing filters into general use in all dairies, it would more than justify its existence. In this City especially there is such a widespread belief that the Croton water is contaminated with organic matter that many persons prefer milk made with the water of the Passaic or the Bronx River to that made with the suspected Croton water. If the Westchester and the Putnam dairymen would undertake to filter every quart of water used by them, it would apparently increase their sales in this City. Of course, the Centennial Dairymen's Committee will use only the best and purest materials in all their public processes of manufacture. Besides filtering their water, they will use the best qualities of chalk, sugar, starch, and plaster of Paris, so that no chemist will be able to detect in the milk which they exhibit any foreign substances in addition to the necessary and proper ingredients of manufactured milk. So, too, we can feel confident that in the manufacture of butter, no cheap and doubtful quality of suet will be employed, and that no inferior pigment will be substituted for pure chrome yellow. A like honesty and sincerity of purpose will be shown in the manufacture of cheese, and envious foreigners will be compelled to admit that the products of the American dairymen are far superior to those of the degraded cows of monarchical Europe.

Now that the dairymen have thus boldly abandoned the policy of palming off their own products as those of the cows, other manufacturers ought to emulate their frankness. If any manufacturer of cod-liver oil intends to exhibit his wares at Philadelphia, let him expurgate the mendacious word "cod" from his advertisements, and by declaring the real material from which his oil is manufactured, aid in solving the problem of the gradual disappearance of the yellow dog of America. Why should not all tradesmen begin the second century of the nation with a determination to sell no more goods under false pretenses? Let us hope that the success of the dairymen's exhibition will be such as to emphasize the familiar proverb that honesty is the best policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit us to thank your readers for the kind and generous way in which our appeals in your columns for the poor children were answered? Through the gifts sent in thousands of children have received shoes and clothing, thousands of others now enjoy warm meals every day, and during this month alone some 400 (including some poor families) have been sent, far from poverty and suffering, to good homes in the country. But the poor have reached now a period in the Winter in which they are suffering bitter want. This piercing cold is their greatest enemy. Three hard years have consumed their savings. The well-off do not give out work in their families as they usually do. Thousands are unemployed. Our teachers in the industrial schools report great numbers of harrowing cases of extreme poverty and suffering. Hundreds of honest, hard-working families apply for a chance to go to places for work in the country. Our six lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltering hundreds of homeless children. The society would gladly send the poor to places where work is ready if means were only afforded. Any gifts for this purpose may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Williams, Metropolitan National Bank, entitled "Emigration Fund," or to this office. Gifts for the immediate supplies of food and clothing may be marked for "Poor Fund."

C. L. Brace, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

STEAM-BOAT DISASTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As steam-boat disasters continue, occasioning lamentable loss of life and property, I am constrained to make the inquiry, when will the arduous labors of the committee, appointed by Congress to investigate the causes of boiler explosions, be concluded, and the $100,000, or what yet remains of it, appropriated by Congress for this purpose, be used up? After the use of steam for eighty years, more or less, for propelling vessels, and twice or three times as long as a motive power for other purposes, we do not yet seem to know very much about so simple and manageable an element as steam. But, it seems to me, it is time we did.

Explosions of boilers have become so frequent and have occurred under all conceivable circumstances, and under the observation of so many persons of all grades of mind, that by this time we ought to understand the whole philosophy of the subject. Those under whose management these occurrences take place, and who are responsible for them, talk about gas forming within the boilers or some other mysterious substance, they know not what, or in other cases give lowness of water in the boiler, as a sufficient cause for the misfortune. Yet this latter mode of excusing delinquents is about tantamount to admitting their own carelessness and neglect of duty; for, why did they not see in time that there was a sufficiency of water?

But in no case can the want of water be more than an indirect cause of a boiler explosion, nor can it ever in the least exonerate the person in charge at the time. But I cannot myself conceive of an honest person of any experience having any doubt as to the cause of these mishaps. We certainly know what steam is and what causes produce it. There is no such blank mystery in the case as there is, for instance, about electricity. Engineers understand perfectly that in the use of steam at a high pressure the risk incident to its use must be incurred. We know that hydrogen gas will explode by an electric spark coming in contact with it. Gunpowder will also explode when a spark of fire is brought in contact with it; so will nitro-glycerine under certain circumstances, and nobody wonders at it, as is done in cases of boiler explosions, though all are equally governed by law, but not so cognizable or apparent to the common observer. We are willing to admit there is a strong temptation to the use of high steam, and in certain cases it must be used—such, for instance, as when water for condensation cannot be had—but I deny that in boats for passenger traffic, when, of course, a great number of lives are risked, there is any justifiable excuse for using it; and this remark is made without regard to the nomenclature of the engine—that is to say, whether it is called high or low pressure, condensing or non-condensing.

W.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876.

OKLAHOMA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial notice on Oklahoma in a recent number of your paper you have fallen into error.

You say the Indians of Oklahoma, or the Indian Territory, have recently "established a general Council, in which all the tribes are represented, and which in time will doubtless assume the entire government of the Territory." This general Council was organized by the United States Government in accordance with the treaties of 1866, and all its expenses are paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

You are also mistaken when you state that the movement in favor of a civil government for the tribes of the Indian Territory is the work of white men in the Territory and ignorant Indians. Just the reverse is the fact.

Nine out of every ten white citizens of these tribes are opposed to any change in the government of the Indian Territory, while the strongest and most unreasoning prejudice against it comes from the "ignorant Indians."

The name of "Oklahoma" is provided for in the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of 1866, as you will see from the tenth section of the eighth article, herewith submitted:

Article 8, Section 10. And it is further agreed, that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall be the Executive of the said Territory, with the title of "Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma," and that there shall be a Secretary of the said Territory, to be appointed by the said Superintendent; that the duty of the said Governor, in addition to those already imposed on the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall be such as properly belong to an executive officer charged with the execution of the laws which the said Council is authorized to enact under the provisions of this treaty; and that for this purpose he shall have authority to appoint a Marshal of said Territory, and an Interpreter; the said Marshal to appoint such deputies, to be paid by fees, as may be required to aid him in the execution of his proper functions, and be the Marshal of the principal court of said Territory that may be established under the provisions of this treaty.

The bill now before the House Committee on Territories, introduced by Mr. Franklin, of Missouri, and which you characterize as "an attempt on the part of the white men to gain possession of lands solemnly guaranteed to the Indians," in fact gives to the Indians a fee simple individual absolute title to every acre of the land, and makes the title inalienable for twenty years. Col. Franklin's bill breaks no promises of the Government; on the contrary it only redeems the pledge of the Government, made ten years ago, to give to the tribes of the Indian Territory a general Government; to give them United States courts, a Legislature, and a Delegate in Congress.

The United States has extended the Internal Revenue laws over the Indian Territory, and compels us to pay taxes for the support of your Government. All I ask, as an Indian, is that my people shall have some of the privileges as well as responsibilities and burdens of citizens of the United States.

ELIAS C. BOUDINOT.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

THE CABLE COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—In the Canadian Senate yesterday, in reference to the cable companies, Mr. Kaulbach moved for the correspondence between the Government and the Direct Cable and Anglo-American Companies since October, 1873. He complained that the Direct Cable Company, which had obtained a bill last session under the pretense of putting an end to monopoly and reducing the rates, had now joined the Anglo-American Company to keep up the rates, and therefore the act of last session had made a gigantic monopoly. He hoped it would be shown that no member of the Government had any interest in the Direct Cable Company. The motion prevailed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* runs up the ticket—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, for President, and John Hancock, of Texas, for Vice President.

The results of last Fall's and this Winter's elections in Pennsylvania move the Pittsburg *Gazette* to say that the prospects for Republican success next November are as bright as need be.

Georgia papers are showing that the management of the State lottery costs more than the Executive Department of the State, and very naturally there is a loud protest against its longer continuance.

The Troy *Whig* tells the Republicans that they must nominate for President some man who can carry New-York State, and this it thinks can be done by ex-Speaker Blaine, E. B. Washburne, or Senator Morton.

The Richmond *Dispatch* will warmly welcome to Virginia all desirable immigrants, and make them feel at home; but it protests against the waste of means in forcing immigrants to come who have no money, and no inclination.

The names mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois are Shelby Cullom, John L. Beveridge, Thomas S. Ridgeway, Green B. Raum, Edward Warner, Henry Snapp, Milton Hoy, and Greenville L. Fort.

Some of the Georgia Democratic papers resent the idea that Senator Gordon should be a pronounced partisan of Mr. Thurman or any other candidate, and gently intimate to him that it is a Senator's duty to make laws, not Presidents.

A colored witness in a recent murder trial in this State is credited with saying: "I signed de pledge t'ree y'ar ago, 'haved myself, an' voted de 'publican ticket. But I'se a Democrat now; I tuk to drinkin', Boss, an' got into bad komp'ny."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* regards it as settled beyond a doubt that Thomas A. Hendricks will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It prints a highly eulogistic article concerning him, incidentally saying that "small men have misconceived Mr. Hendricks' discretion and called him timid."

New-Hampshire papers are publishing as a significant fact a statement that while the record of Col. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in the Union Army, which appeared in the biographical sketch of him printed in the Congressional Directory for 1875, is omitted from that for 1876 for "want of room," the record of Gen. Gordon in the rebel Army, which did not appear in 1875, is printed at length in the edition of 1876.

A member of the Class of 1856 of Union College, writing from his home in North Carolina to the Class Secretary, says: "I married in 1859, entered the Confederate service (as every true Southern man did) in 1861, and remained with the Southern Army until near the close of the war, when I was severely wounded and retired from the service. We are glad slavery perished. We are glad our cause proved a failure. We are glad the Union was restored; and when I speak this I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Southern people."

The meeting of the Illinois Republican State Committee in Chicago on Tuesday to call the State Convention seems to have been a very encouraging one. Cheering reports were received from all parts of the State. Speeches were made by prominent members of the committee and others, and a letter from Senator Logan was read, in which he said: "The evidence now patent to all certainly demonstrates the great necessity for keeping the management of our Government out of the hands of the Confederates, for the reason that they seem to have the entire and absolute control of the Democratic Party here in Congress, and assuredly they will continue to have control when power over the affairs of the nation shall be given them by the people, if such a calamity shall ever befall the country. In the coming contest personal feeling and preferences should be laid aside for the good of all, and the best men of our party should be selected as candidates for office."

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS' REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Titiens sings in "Don Giovanni" at the Academy of Music, this evening, and Mme. Carreño-Sauret makes her début on the lyric stage in the same opera. The full cast is as follows:

Donna Anna	Mme. Titiens
Donna Elvira	Miss Beaumont
Zerlina	Mme. Carreño-Sauret
Don Giovanni	Signor Orlandini
Don Ottavio	Signor Brignoli
Il Commendatore	Signor [illegible]

"La Favorita" will be sung at the matinée performance on Saturday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Portuguese Chambers have passed a measure for the emancipation of the slaves in the Island of St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea.

The local exhibition of Bermuda industries, &c., intended for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, was opened on the 24th inst.

A treaty for the extradition of fugitive criminals, comes into force this week between Great Britain and the Republic of Honduras.

In addition to the life boat now established at Harwich, near the spot where the Deutschland was wrecked, a gunboat will, by orders of the British Government be permanently stationed there.

It is said that the mission of M. Outrey to Egypt to diminish the effect of English intromission in Egyptian affairs failed in great measure through the influence of the Italian Consul General.

The Chief Baron and the other Judges of the Irish Court of Exchequer have decided that money left for the celebration of masses is not for a charitable purpose, and is accordingly subject to legacy duty.

Garibaldi has given his adhesion to the Italian Cremation Society. "To be burned after death," remarks the Pontifical organ at Rome, "is a sign of civilization in the eyes of the modern Pagans."

A report was circulated lately that Queen Victoria had stopped the game of curling at Balmoral because it led to intemperance. The report is now denounced as being without a word of truth. The Scotch are, therefore, not indignant.

By a letter from Rome, from a trustworthy source, says the London *Times*, we learn that the story of Lord Ripon's gift of £10,000 to the Pope is an invention. At least, neither his Holiness nor Lord Ripon appears to have any knowledge of the affair.

The son of King Theodore of Abyssinia is now in Paris. He has taken a sumptuous suite of apartments in the Champs Elysées. He speaks English and French. He has a large fortune, thanks to the liberality of his protector, Sir P. Elliott, who died recently.

The British Government has again found it necessary to caution persons against emigrating to South America. They find it difficult to counteract the glowing accounts given out by interested agents, but it is stated that foreign immigrants are suffering great distress in many parts of the South.

A great event has occurred at Jerusalem. The Mussulmans have permitted the Christians, who dispute the possession of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, to put up bells in it. Such a sound has not been heard in the building since the day when the Sultan Saladin entered the city in the twelfth century.

The Liverpool *Post* says: "While some workmen at Dundee were the other day engaged in cutting up a large log of Quebec yellow pine, they laid open several sections of a wasp's nest. The nest being near the centre of the tree, the insects (several thousand in number) must have been inclosed for upward of a hundred years."

Mr. George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, has just arrived in England from Constantinople, where he succeeded in obtaining a firman for further excavations at Kouyunjik from the Turkish Government. The firman will be available for over two years, and it is to be hoped that another expedition may be speedily fitted out to recover all the fragments of Ashur-bani-pal's library that still remain buried.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES—MACMAHON AND THE ELECTIONS — BONAPARTIST INSINUATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The *Official Journal* this morning contains a decree announcing the appointment of M. Jules Dufaure President of the Council, in place of M. Buffet, resigned. M. Dufaure is also appointed Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*. The decree, in addition, confirms the withdrawal of Count de Meaux as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Le Français, a semi-official journal, referring to recent assertions that President MacMahon is disposed to resist the verdict of the country, says MacMahon is the last person in the world to engage precipitately in a conflict. None but Bonapartists can desire such an occurrence; but nothing warrants them in putting forth their wishes as facts. The Bonapartist organs offer to save France for the third time, and boast that the men of their party are now the only supporters of MacMahon.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says a new Cabinet will be formed between the 5th and 8th of March. M. Buffet formally handed over his office to his successor yesterday, and left for the Vosges. The Prefect of the Departments of the Bouches-du-Rhône, Gironde, Gard, Vaucluse, Vosges, Eure-et-Loire, Loire-Inferieure, and several others, have resigned; as has also M. Ducrot, formerly notorious as the reactionary Prefect of Lyons, and Director of the Algerian Departments.

It is estimated that the 106 second ballots to be held next Sunday will return thirty-nine Republicans, forty-seven anti-Republicans, the remainder doubtful. This would give the Republicans 321 votes. Of these, however, such a number belong to the Left Centre and Moderate Left, that without the assistance of these parties the Extreme Left, Radicals, and Socialists would be in a considerable minority. This is considered very reassuring.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Paris announces that the following Ministry will be gazetted after the completion of the elections: M. Dufaure, Vice President of the Council and Keeper of the Seals; M. Perier, Minister of the Interior; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce. The rest of the present Cabinet are to remain in office. It is said that M. Gambetta has assured President MacMahon that himself and his friends will cordially support the Dufaure Ministry.

SPAIN.

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND CARLISTS WITHOUT PROVISIONS MAKING FOR FRANCE—ALFONSO IN THE NORTH—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—It is stated that Don Carlos and Lizarraga, with 24,000 men without artillery or provisions, are in the mountainous District of Amescuas, endeavoring to gain the French frontier by way of Aldüides. Several divisions of the royal Army are marching against them. A great battle is considered imminent.

The French authorities have arrested Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of War, and *interned* him at Bayonne. The Alfonsists have captured the material of the *Cuartel Real*, the Carlist official journal, and also machinery for coining Carlist money.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 24.—King Alfonso, after inspecting the detached forts, is expected to visit Guetaria and Irun. The Government has ordered the Northern Railway Company to reopen traffic immediately between Irun and Tolosa.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the *Standard*, dated Thursday, says: "King Alfonso goes to Tolosa to-day, and will establish his head-quarters there. Don Carlos is at Elizondo, which is on the high road to Bayonne, within a few miles of the frontier."

THE STRATHCLYDE INQUEST.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE FRANCONIA.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Strathclyde disaster, which was begun at Deal on the 18th, was concluded to-day. The jury, after an hour and a half's deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the officer in charge of the steamer Franconia, and expressed their indignation against the officers of the Franconia for steaming away without rendering any assistance to the sufferers. The jury also censured the Captain of the tug which, in answer to the Franconia's signals, went to her instead of going to the wrecked vessel.

The Captain of the Franconia, Ferdinand Kauhn, who has been detained here to await the result of the inquest, has been admitted to bail as a witness and bound over to appear at the next assizes, to be held at Maidstone, Kent.

FRESHET IN EUROPE.

THE ELBE, VISTULA, AND DANUBE GREATLY SWOLLEN—CITIES INUNDATED, AND FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS—ELEVEN PERSONS CRUSHED BY A FALLING BREWERY.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The thaw has caused the rivers to rise throughout the country. The freshets are particularly severe in Saxony and Silesia. The Elbe has burst the dikes near Magdeburg, Kolbe, and Wittenberg, and half the District of Barby, fifteen miles from Magdeburg, is submerged. Great distress is apprehended. Several railway accidents have occurred in consequence of the washing away of embankments. The banks of the Vistula are inundated for miles near Pless, and many families are homeless.

PESTH, Feb. 24.—The Danube has been rising all day. At 9 o'clock to-night the water was seven metres above the ordinary level. Several quarters of Pesth and Buda are submerged. A distillery undermined by the current fell to-night, crushing eleven persons. Comorn is completely inundated, and hundreds of people have been driven from their homes.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Pesth says the Danube has risen fourteen feet in the past forty-eight hours, and is still rising.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Advices by post announce that the Venezuelan war steamers Pico and Maracaibo have sailed from St. Thomas for Laguayra. This fact is construed to indicate a settlement of the difficulties with Holland.

TURKEY.

THE RECENT ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN—DISCUSSING THE SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times* this morning has a letter from Pera, commenting on the Sultan's recent indisposition. The writer says the most ominous rumors were spread about as to the gravity of the Padishah's illness, and speculation was afloat as to what the people might be looking forward to should affairs come to the worst. The Sultan's scheme about altering the order of succession to the throne seems to have been abandoned, and the heir is not the Sultan's eldest son, but his brother, Mehemmed Mourad-effendi.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN QUESTIONED ON THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE—THE REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Opposition, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relating to the Suez Canal shares recently purchased by England. In reply, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Mr. Stokes and M. De Lesseps were negotiating in relation to the modification of the Suez Canal dues. No modifications could operate until they were approved by the Khédive, the Sublime Porte, and the maritime powers interested. The negotiations were progressing very satisfactorily, and Mr. Stokes would soon return to England. It would be inconvenient for the Government to enter into further details now.

Philip Wroughton, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Berkshire, in place of Mr. Benyon, resigned. Mr. Dennison, Conservative, was to-day elected to Parliament in East Retford, Nottinghamshire, beating Mr. Brestowe, the Liberal candidate, by 189 votes. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Viscount Galway. The contest was a bitter one. There were serious riots at Worksop, in which many persons were injured. The Lion Hotel, the head-quarters of the Conservatives, was besieged by the mob, and troops had to be sent there to restore order.

DEBATE ON THE SLAVE CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-night debate on the Slave Circular was resumed. Mr. Forsyth, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, and others supported Mr. Whitbread's motion for the revocation of the circulars, and deprecated the Government's attempt to evade the responsibility by means of a royal commission. Mr. Disraeli defended the Government's course. He pointed to a dispatch written by Lord Clarendon in 1871, rebuking an officer on the East India station for receiving fugitive slaves. He said the question was, could the House alter the Law of Nations? He had heard with great pleasure that the slavery question was no party question. The Opposition had, however, appealed to independent members on both sides of the House, with the view of putting the Government in a minority. He stigmatized this proceeding as dastardly. He urged the desirability of appointing a commission, and by this means obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the question. Mr. Whitbread's motion was rejected by a vote of 293 to 248.

Mr. Hanbury, on the first night of the debate, moved an amendment that it is desirable to await further information from the Royal Commission. To this Mr. Fawcett to-night moved an addition providing that the circular be withdrawn pending the result of the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Disraeli opposed Mr. Fawcett's amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 290 to 245.

Mr. Hanbury's amendment was then agreed to.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

MORE THAN SIXTY LIVES LOST—THE SHIP STRATHMORE CAST AWAY ON CROZET ISLANDS LAST JULY.

POINT DE GALLE, Ceylon, Feb. 24.—Twenty survivors, out of upward of eighty persons who were on board the emigrant ship Strathmore, have been landed here by a passing vessel. It is supposed all the others perished.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Strathmore sailed from London for New-Zealand, and has been missing a long time. It appears she was wrecked on Crozet Islands in July, 1875.

A telegram to the owners of the Strathmore says that forty of her passengers and crew were saved, and all the rest of the persons on board were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL—LIABILITIES $3,500,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Messrs. C. E. & A. Dixon, merchants, of this town, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is reported that the liabilities of C. E. & A. Dixon, the Liverpool merchants who failed to-day, are $3,500,000. The assets are believed to be good. They were large holders of National Steam-ship Company's shares. The latter have declined to-day from 11 to 8 and 8¼.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONARY ADDRESSES AND MOVEMENTS—EARTHQUAKE AT THE CITY OF MEXICO — PERILS ENCOUNTERED BY PROTESTANTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst. say that numerous pronunciamentos had appeared, but there was no general movement or combination to render them formidable. Notwithstanding the presence of revolution the Government is reducing the Army in order to keep down expenditures. The Ixtlan revolutionists had occupied Oaxaca. The Government troops had been dispatched against them. Gen. Negrete had pronounced at Guadaloupé against the Government, and Pontones at Yantepec. They were not obtaining any followers. The friends of Diaz are much louder in their abuse of the church party than the Lerdistas. It is reported that Diaz is organizing a revolution in Durango. Gen. Guerra had pronounced near Lages.

An earthquake occurred in the City of Mexico on the 7th inst. The escape of Cortina was officially denied. The epizootic had appeared at Zacatecas. A Mrs. Roque died recently at Vera Cruz at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. A band of kidnappers was destroyed in Sonora. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Mexico was trying to establish chambers throughout the Republic.

The Protestant Church had been opened at Jalapa. The Police had taken measures for preventing the fanatics from stoning the San Pedro Church at Mexico. The Police Inspector had decided that Protestant churches were public places where everybody can do or say what he pleases.

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

PRESIDENT GONZALES' OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS AT PUERTA PLATA—PORT AU PRINCE QUIET.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Mail advices from San Domingo announce that President Gonzales, on the 5th inst., was marching with an army toward Puerta Plata, which city is held by the insurgents under Luperon. Another report received states that Gonzales is returning to the capital by way of Samana. There have been several bloody encounters between the factions. A public meeting was held at San Domingo on the 9th, at which a commission was appointed to go out and meet Gonzales and request him to disband his command peacefully in order to prevent any further calamities.

Advices have been received here from Port au Prince to the 10th inst. The town was quiet, though the situation was threatening, owing to the measures lately taken by President Dominque.

ITALY.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Feb. 24.—The Burmese Embassy have arrived in this city. They bring several presents for King Victor Emmanuel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ARREST OF F. H. ECCLES.

HIS FAILURE, FLIGHT, AND RETURN TO THIS CITY—STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

F. H. Eccles, the well-known Wall street broker, whose disappearance from this City two weeks ago created considerable excitement in financial circles, was arrested in the bar-room of the Astor House on Wednesday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. In order to fully understand the cause of the arrest, a résumé of Eccles' career as a broker is necessary. He is a native of Toronto, Canada, where his mother, a very wealthy lady, resides. Eccles made his appearance in Wall street about five years ago. He is about thirty-four years old, and speaks with a strong Canadian accent. He married the only daughter of Mr. Crangle, President of the City Bank, of Wheeling, West Va. When he made his first appearance in Wall street, he speedily gained the confidence and esteem of the Stock Exchange, of which he became a member. It was not until last Summer that this confidence seemed in the slightest degree misplaced. In June last he obtained a loan of $125,000 from the Third National Bank, leaving as security an equivalent amount of gold. When the loan matured on July 3, Eccles informed the members of the Stock Board that he was going to Toronto to see his mother, who was sick, and left the City on the following day. A boy brought to the Third National Bank checks for the amount of the loan, signed by Eccles and certified by the Mechanics' Banking Association, requesting that the gold called for by the repayment of the loan be delivered at Eccles' office in Broad street. Mr. Jordan, the cashier of the Third National Bank, instructed the bank messenger not to deliver the gold to any one except Eccles in person. On reaching Eccles' office the messenger found it occupied by a strange clerk, who said that Eccles was absent, but that he would receive the gold. The messenger refused to deliver the gold, and returned to the bank, when it was ascertained that Eccles' checks in repayment of the loan were irregular, he not having enough money on deposit to cover the amount called for. The matter was reported to the Stock Board, and Eccles was suspended. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Sampson and Doyle, who telegraphed to the residence of Eccles' mother in Toronto, and received an answer that he was not there. They subsequently learned that he was in Montreal. In a few days Eccles returned to New-York, and claimed that the whole affair resulted from a mistake made by his clerk in filling out the blank checks which he left behind him. So strong was the belief in Eccles' innocence at that time that Mr. Jordan and Mr. Norris were foremost in advocating his reinstatement in the Stock Exchange, which was done. On Oct. 28, he sold out his seat in the Stock Exchange for $5,500, and at the same time gave up his office in Broad street. He then operated as an outside broker, transacting business on commissions. Ten days ago it was rumored on the street that Eccles had absconded to Canada, taking with him funds which had been fraudulently obtained. Mr. Walsh, the Cashier of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Eccles stopped, and Capt. Mills, the hotel detective, informed a TIMES reporter at that time that Eccles had left the City suddenly on the night of the 11th, and that they had heard rumors regarding "irregularities" which they did not feel disposed to make public. Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Third National Bank, informed the reporter that Eccles had defaulted to the Bank of the Ohio Valley, of Wheeling, West Va., to the amount of $30,000. From the statement of Mr. Calhoun it appeared that the Ohio Valley Bank authorized Eccles to purchase for them on a margin a quantity of bonds. Eccles did so. The bank subsequently instructed Eccles to sell the bonds, satisfy the margin, and deposit the amount to their credit with the Fourth National Bank. Mr. Calhoun stated that another Wheeling bank was "let in" to the amount of $10,000 in a similar manner. A TIMES reporter last night called at Ludlow Street Jail and saw Mr. Eccles, who said: "I am glad you have come to see me, for I want the truth about this affair made public. My story is a short one and easily told. Two weeks ago I failed in business. My failure was owing to my business complications of last Summer, with which you are familiar. Previous to my failure, I was indebted to the Bank of the Ohio Valley and the Commercial Bank, both of Wheeling, West Va., in the sum of $40,000, of which my debt to the Bank of the Ohio Valley was $30,000. These banks had been speculating in Government bonds, and sent me margins to 'carry' the bonds with and to speculate. It was an ordinary business transaction, such as occurs in Wall street twenty times every day. When I was called on to pay the 'margins' I found I could not do so, and I failed. I have wealthy and influential friends in Canada, and I at once went there to raise assets to pay my debts, as whatever money I had was tied up in such a manner that I could not realize on it. I telegraphed from Toronto to the Financial News Bureau that I was raising assets and would pay my creditors. I telegraphed to the same effect to the banks, and Mr. Chandler, of the Ohio Valley, and Mr. Hildreth, of the Commercial Bank, came on and spent three days with me in Canada. They then returned to Virginia. On the day before yesterday I telegraphed to them: 'Meet me in New-York. I am happy to say I have raised thirty per cent.' I came on here yesterday morning, bringing my money with me. I came on to New-York of my own free will, intending to act honorably. I was not a fugitive from justice, and I intended to pay over the thirty per cent., and then return to Canada and if possible raise the remainder. I came here and paid the thirty per cent. into the Fourth National Bank to the credit of the Ohio Valley and Commercial Banks. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hildreth, and myself walked up to the Astor House, and there I was arrested on a *capias* sued out by the Ohio Valley Bank. Mr. Hildreth said to me, 'Eccles, you must not think I have anything to do with this; I wash my hands of the affair; I consider you have acted like a gentleman and man of honor,' and Sheriff McGonigle said that my arrest was the most unjust one he had ever known. I have sued the Bank of the Ohio Valley for $100,000 damages for illegal detention, and the papers were served on them by my lawyer to-day. You may rely on this statement as being the truth, and you will do me an act of justice by publishing it."

IT MAY BE A MYSTERY.

A painter, named Martin Taylor, was sent yesterday afternoon to paint the house No. 201 Ryerson street, Brooklyn. Taylor, having occasion to ascend to the roof, found a heap of rags, partially covering a human skeleton. Fearing to disturb the remains the painter hurried to Police Head-quarters and informed the Police of the circumstance. Inspector Waddy and several detectives went to the house, and on inquiry found that it was occupied by a Mrs. Jones, who said her son was a medical student. She has heard him say that he had a skeleton somewhere round the house, but she had not seen it. Detective Powers said that he knew Mrs. Jones to be herself a physician. The skeleton is evidently that of a woman, and some of the bones are missing. Mrs. Jones' explanation is deemed satisfactory, but a thorough investigation will be made. The remains are in charge of the Police, awaiting the order of the Coroner. Mrs. Jones' son, the medical student who had been dissecting the remains, was arrested last evening and locked up in the Police Central Office. He told substantially the same story as that given by his brother, saying that he procured the fragments from a New-York hospital.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The efforts of the Seventh Regiment to obtain a new armory have resulted in obtaining subscriptions from officers and men for more than forty-three thousand dollars. The contemplated structure on the leased ground between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, will cost, as has been estimated, $330,000, and the regiment hopes to obtain much of this sum from the veterans, who include in their body many wealthy bankers and brokers. To aid them still further, a circular has been issued by the Seventh, recapitulating the services of the organization in defense of order and of property, stating the facts that made necessary a change of base, and concluding with a modest appeal to the wealthy citizens and business men of the City to contribute liberally to the undertaking. It is to be hoped that the regiment will meet with full success from their present appeal, for their services have been illustrious, and the City owes them a debt which it should be studiously willing to repay.

RAID ON A BANCO ESTABLISHMENT.

As Mr. Palmer Smithson, a respectable elderly gentleman, was walking down Broadway yesterday afternoon, he met a young man who pretended to know him, and who told him that he had drawn four handsome chromos as prizes, and that if he would go with him he would give him two of the pictures. Mr. Smithson consented to go, and was taken up stairs at No. 42 John street, where he found two more respectable looking young men, one of whom invited him to join them in a quiet little game before he took his pictures away. He acceded to their request, but soon becoming satisfied that they intended to cheat him, he reported the place to Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct. Officer Keirns and two other officers were sent to break up the establishment. They saw a sign at the entrance, which read, "C. Dunn & Co., agency," and in the room, which was on the third floor, front, they found James Ashton, the man who had accosted the old gentleman; Joseph Ashton, his brother; and William Morgan. They possessed a complete "banco" lay-out, $60 in cash, and two signs, one of which read: "Tickets cashed in all legalized lotteries," and the other, "Positively no tickets sold here." They also found an old gentleman named Ephraim Wright, from the interior of the State, whose son is a teller in a bank in this City. He had likewise been "roped in" by one of the men, who alleged acquaintance with young Wright. The old gentleman had lost $20 in the game. On making inquiries, the officers found that the three men had hired the room last Tuesday under the pretext of using it as a business agency. They were locked up for the night, and Wright was detained as a witness against them. Wright identified $10 of the $60 captured, as part of the money he had lost.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A BILL TO PROMOTE ECONOMY IN BROOKLYN—THE LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS—THE SUPPRESSION OF VAGRANCY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

This morning's session of the Assembly was occupied almost entirely by the consideration of the bill entitled "An act to promote economy in the City of Brooklyn, and to reduce the number of offices in said city. After debate, which was engaged in by Messrs. Worth and Ogden, in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Lyon and Talmage in opposition, it was ordered to a third reading. It provides in substance that the offices of Commissioner of City Works, Commissioner of Police and Excise, Commissioner of Fire and Buildings, the Commissioner of Parks, the Department of Arrears and the Department of Audit shall be abolished, and places the duties of the several offices named in the hands of single heads of departments, who are hereafter to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council. After action had been taken on the Brooklyn bill, the bill which reduces the salaries of municipal and department officers in New-York City was taken up and progressed after a short debate. The Speaker then presented a communication from the Regents of the University, announcing the death of Hon. Horatio G. Warner, LL.D., of Rochester, and Rev. W. H. Godwin, D. D., LL.D., members of the Board of Regents. Early in the coming week a joint meeting of both houses will be held to elect their successors. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Burleigh, which provides that hereafter it shall be unlawful for the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell or lease the islands in Lake George. The passage of such a bill is considered necessary because of the fact that the Land Commissioners have recently disposed of many valuable and beautiful islands at merely nominal prices. As they are the principal attraction of one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country, it is contended that they should continue in the possession of the State.

An important bill to secure the suppression of vagrancy was introduced by Mr. Fish. It provides in substance that the Superintendents and Overseers of the Poor and other poor officers of any town or village, and the keepers and other officers of alms-houses and poor-houses shall require every person not a resident of such town, village, or city, receiving food, aid, or lodging from them to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food, aid, or lodging, such labor to be suited to the sex, age, and strength of the person so aided. And if any such person shall refuse to perform such labor, or shall in any way willfully damage the property of any such village, town, or city, he or she shall be deemed a vagrant, shall be examined by a Magistrate, and if convicted shall be punishable by an imprisonment of not less than ninety, nor more than 150 days, for the first offense, and for the second and subsequent offenses by a term of imprisonment not less than 150 days. The bill further provides that the Superintendent of the Poor, or other such officer to whom a non-resident person shall apply for food or lodging, shall keep a record of such application, together with the name of such applicant, a description of his appearance and dress, and such facts as he may state in regard to himself, and a similar record shall be kept by magistrates committing vagrants and tramps. The bill to regulate and define the duties of pawnbrokers, which was noticed in THE TIMES of this morning, was introduced by Mr. Bradley, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE TURNED OUT OF COURT—MANDAMUS AGAINST THE JERSEY CITY AUTHORITIES—A BANKING CASE DECIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

In the New-Jersey Supreme Court to-day several important decisions were rendered. Judge Scudder read an opinion in the case of J. B. Cleveland against the Jersey City Board of Finance and of Works. Mr. Cleveland was the contractor who built Reservoir No. 3. The claim in dispute is an unpaid balance due Mr. Cleveland from the city. The Legislature last year directed the submission of the matter to arbitration. The Board of Works and Finance refused to do so. The court yesterday issued a peremptory mandamus requiring the boards to submit to the arbitration. Judge Depue read an opinion setting aside a verdict in a Morris County court in favor of the plaintiff Hoagland for $10,000 against one Seger for a breach of contract. Seger had been in the banking business. In 1873 he sold out to plaintiff, and entered into a written covenant agreeing not to go into the banking business in Dover for a period of ten years under penalty of a forfeiture of $10,000. He continued in business for three months afterward, receiving deposits, &c. Hence the suit. The defendant contended that he was merely closing up his business, and was entitled to a reasonable time therefor. It was on this ground that the Supreme Court to-day reversed the judgment of the court below. An opinion was also delivered in the famous breach of promise suit of Alice Noice, of Princeton, to recover $60,000 damages from Albert D. Brown. Brown deserted his second wife and eloped with Miss Noice. They went to Europe, and in South America he deserted her, taking her baggage with him. Upon her arrival here she sued him for breach of promise, laying damages at $60,000. Brown carried the case up to the Supreme Court on a demurrer, on the ground that no promise to marry could be binding upon a man who, as in this case, the lady to whom the promise had been made, knew to be married. The Supreme Court sustained the demurrer, which really disposes of the action, unless the Court of Errors, to which an appeal has been taken, should fail to agree with the Supreme Court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last night a fire broke out in the packing-house of Simmons & Brother, at Greenbush, which destroyed the main building, embracing an office, storehouse, cooperage, chill-room, ice-house, cutting and packing room, &c. The engine and boiler rooms were saved, as was the slaughter-house adjoining. The building cost $20,000, and was insured for $15,000. Some 250 hogs, 100 hams, several tierces of lard, many tons of ice, and a large number of barrels were destroyed. There were also 500 barrels of pork in the cellar, which were badly damaged. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the stock. The total loss is set down at $20,000.

The machine-shop, owned by Hawkins & Dodge, on Morris and Essex Railroad avenue, near Broad street, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000, the insurances amounting to about eight thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Hawkins & Dodge's machine shops at Newark were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with most of their contents. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars, and insurance about eight thousand dollars, in Newark companies.

A fire at Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning destroyed the commission-house of George H. Hart & Co., the ice-house of Ingle Brothers, and damaged Lindenschmidt's foundry. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $13,500.

A fire at Caseyville, Ky., Wednesday morning destroyed twenty-one houses, most of them two-story structures. This includes the greater part of the town fronting on the river.

Mr. F. Fitch's saw-mill and shingle factory, and 75,000 shingles, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night at Mooers, N.Y. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

The loss by the Cayesville, Ky., fire, is estimated from fifteen thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars. It is reported that there is no insurance on the property destroyed.

The stores of Pollock, Russell & Co., Izard Brothers, and Prewitt & N. G. Dye, at Forrest City, Ark., were burned Wednesday. The loss is $20,000, and is covered by insurance.

A dwelling-house in Lake Village, N. H., owned and occupied by George W. Dolloff, was burned Wednesday night. The loss is $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

The saw and stave mill of J. & F. Holmes, at Branch Pond, Ellsworth, Me., was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

Eaton & Ayres' bobbin manufactury at Nashua, N. H., was damaged by fire Wednesday to the extent of $4,000; insured.

Monday night Truesdell's saw mill, at St. Clair, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. ☞

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 24.—The Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from the Ohio State line through the cities of Fort Wayne, Logansport, and Lafayette, to Terre Haute and Evansville, was sold to-day at public sale, the chief purchaser being the plaintiff, J. K. Gapen, who had brought an action to close up the trust for all concerned. This case, involving the State debt act known as the Butler bill, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, with the intention of having the liability of the State to pay the canal stocks determined. The canal from Lafayette to the Ohio line sold for $85,500, the abandoned portion for $11,860, and the lots, quarries, and lands adjacent for $3,930. The total amount of the sales so far is $101,900. The sale will continue to-morrow.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

A LARGE AND HAPPY COMPANY.

A NIGHT AMONG THE MASQUERADERS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE PROGRAMME OF LAST NIGHT.

The masquerade ball of the Liederkranz is admitted without contest to be the one thing of the kind which is above reproach, and to which ladies habitually go; matrons even take their younger daughters, and among the masks one is certain to remark the slender forms of young children. It is essentially a family affair, patronized alike by Germans and Americans. Besides this feature, the Liederkranz balls have been for many years noted for the splendor, the wit, the originality, and the good taste of the tableaus which precede the dancing. Even the very cards of invitation are invariably highly ornamental and highly amusing; nor was the present year an exception. Indeed, the cards of this ball were, probably, the handsomest ever issued, and show a marked advance in the art of lithographing in colors. The programme, also, which is famous for the ingenious manner in which the mystery of advertising is concealed under the pretext of caricature, was on this occasion singularly amusing.

About 9 o'clock the visitors began to arrive at the Academy of Music, where generally a large crowd gathers to watch the queer costumes and the toilets. But on this occasion the wind was so piercing, and the air so eager and so nipping, that the place was deserted. The vestibule was superbly adorned with impromptu vases of tinware, which glistened like silver amid the hanging plants that fell downward. Above were magnificent camellias, begonias, hyacinths, stocks cinnerarias, calla lilies, and dwarf laburnum. These vases were arranged at the entrances to the circle, and at the bases of the staircases, and produced a most agreeable effect by their fragrance and masses of color. On the floor evergreens studed the edge of the circle, and were watched over by sentinels in the Continental uniform. The arrivals were exceedingly numerous, for by 9:30 the house was fairly full. The band stationed in the topmost gallery discoursed music until the discharge of a musket gave notice that all below was ready. Then after a grand fanfaronade of drums and trumpets, the musicians breathed forth the soft strains of the "Blue Danube," and the curtain slowly rose, disclosing the depths of a primeval forest haunted by saurians of the most unpleasant type, which leaped about the stage, and quite scared poor Orpheus, who, in *quasi* classic costume, leaned pensively against a rock and surveyed timidly the gambols of the palæontological hoppers around him. Bang went the gong, fizz went the calcium lights, and a glare of red light was thrown over the awful scene. Then sundry queer human beings, presumably pre-Adamitic, swarmed about the stage and attempted to remove the flats representing the primeval forests, in which they were only partially successful. The scenery being withdrawn disclosed Columbia and the Genius of Liberty surmounting a high platform, at the base of which were handsome males and females attired in emblematic costumes. Then appeared the Floor Committe, in scarlet satin coats and white satin knee breeches. They advanced up the stage, marched about, and separating right and left, took positions at the wings. A pleasing chorus from hidden Liederkranzers rose upon the air as an invocation to the Goddess of Liberty. When this was concluded the gay notes of minstrels proclaimed the imminent entrance of somebody very important. It was a procession of Spaniards, in which the heroic De Soto appeared in his great act of discovering the Mississippi. Before him went the trumpeters, after him came the banner-bearers, whose banners unfortunately were not Spanish. Then sounded a lugubrious air, something like the Dead March in "Saul"; enter the Puritans, but their costume was unfortunately Platt-Deutsch, and the Americans were not able to recognize their ancestors. The Puritans and the Spaniards ranged themselves along the wings to make way for what was to come. A loud rolling of drums burst upon the ear, and then entered in procession the world generally, preceded by Continental drummers and musicians. After them came John Bull and the Khédive, followed by a small boat bearing a superscription, Suez Canal. Then came three Irishmen representing the Dollymount Team. Then came other nations generally, with emblematic banners and symbols, which were somewhat hard to comprehend, as it was not by any means in accordance with the published programme. Then the band played a national air to Washington, and this General appeared in the full glory of Continental uniform amid a blaze of calcium lights.

This wound up the preliminary proceedings, and immediately the grand procession formed and marched around the stage. In a few minutes the band struck up a lively waltz and dancing commenced in earnest. There were then upon the platform hundreds of people who promenaded along the outer edge, the dancers keeping in the circle. It was impossible not to observe how few fancy dresses there were among the ladies, the great majority having simply a mask on the face, wearing no domino, and making little or no effort to conceal their identity. There was the greatest variation in the toilets of the ladies, from exceedingly plain morning costumes to the most superb conceptions of the great Worth. And among the men it was noticeable that very few were in character costumes. Many of the club members were in magnificent fancy dresses, but few comparatively assumed a dress which necessitated the support of a rôle. There were not a few masks that looked like faces, and here and there a grotesque face that resembled a mask. The popular disguise of the gentlemen seemed to be a nose, and some were so well made and fitted so artistically that they disguised the wearer by changing the style of his physiognomy without obtruding themselves upon the observation by marked difference of color or grotesqueness of form. The dancing and the promenading succeeded each to each with enjoyable regularity, and the ball was at its height of glory long before the time came for all to unmask. It was a most pleasing and agreeable entertainment, which was greatly relished by all who were present.

The boxes were disposed of to the following persons:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

E—Mr. Podester.
F—Charles Unger.
G—Mr. Andrews.
H—Mrs. Babbitt.
J—M. Reynal.
Extra Stage No. 1—J. W. Quintard.
N—William Steinway.
O—C. Godfrey Gunther.
P—A. Wright Sanford.
Q—J. F. Wenman.
R—Mr. Smith.
S—A. C. Manson.
Extra No. 2—D. Kingsland

ARTISTS' BOXES.

Parepa—S. Payson.
Nilsson—L. Gelilus.
Kellogg—G. Wetherbee.
Patti—F. H. Dickerson.
Piccolomini—F. R. Boyd.
Lagrange—W. S. Wood.
Grisi—E. R. Jones.
Mozart—F. Krutina.
Rossini—F. A. Miller.
Meyerbeer—H. Mohr.
Bellini—E. H. Barry.
Donizetti—W. E. Strong.
Verdi—J. N. Plumb.
Gounod—R. C. Livingstone.

Among the occupants of the other boxes were the following.

Mrs. Thomas Terry,
Mr. J. C. Wyman,
Col. Edward L. Gaul,
Mr. E. Alliger,
Mr. Edward Stern,
Mr. A. Falk,
Mr. M. Walsh,
Mr. Constantin Schmidt,
Mr. F. Kuline,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. A. Netter,
Mr. L. Geilfuss,
Mr. A. Weber,
Mr. S. M. Mills,
Mr. Donohue,
Mr. William Martens,
Mr. Knapp,
Mr. A. King,
Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Charles E. Loew,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. James Reilly,
Mr. F. Gaynor,
Mr. Peter Brunner,
Mr. F. S. Smith,
Mr. K. Thomas,
Mr. G. W. Cotterill,
Mr. H. F. Anthony,
Mr. C. W. Tickel,
Mr. Hugh Hastings,
Mr. Biggs,
Mr. Hungerford,
Mr. W. Langdon,
Mr. F. James,
Mr. W. E. Slingerland,
Mr. Theodore Meyer,
Mr. T. B. Rader,
Mr. Van Buren,
Mr. Heinmann,
Mr. McAdam.

ACCIDENT AT THE BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.

A serious and probably fatal accident occurred in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last evening during the performance on the trapeze of the Harlan Brothers. Violetta, the wife of one of the brothers was performing with the two men upon a three-barred trapeze. The female performer was on the top bar at the time of the accident. The lighter of the brothers, who was on the second bar, dropped to the third bar head downward. His brother not having a sufficient hold on the third bar of the trapeze failed, when he caught the lighter man to hold him, and both fell to the stage. The man who occupied the second bar struck on his head and back, and was rendered unconscious by the fall. The heavier man, having had his fall broken by his brother, was not injured. For a time there was great excitement in the theatre, but the wounded men was quickly carried off the stage and the manager announcing to the audience that the unfortunate acrobat was not seriously hurt, the performance went on. The first name of the injured man was not known at the theatre, and the name of Harlan, it is believed, was used by him only on the stage. The men fell a distance of fifteen feet, and no net had been provided to break the fall. At a late hour last night the injured man was in a precarious and unconscious condition at the City Hospital.

FIRE ON A STEAM-SHIP.

Some rubbish in the engine-room of the steam-ship Herder, of the Hamburg Line, lying at her dock in Hoboken, took fire accidentally yesterday afternoon, causing no damage beyond starting the sheathing of one of the boilers.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

HARTFORD, Feb. 24.—A large public meeting was held to-night to consider the project of bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. James G. Batterson presided, and C. M. Joslyn was Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. F. Winslow, ex-Mayor Eastman, and B. Van Vliet, of Poughkeepsie, and ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, who urged the advantages such a bridge would be to New-England, and coal companies and producers seeking a market there. A resolution was passed expressing the belief that the towns owning stock in the Connecticut Western Railroad could profitably give a portion of their stock to those subscribing to the bridge stock. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed to consider this resolution and open subscription books for this stock.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAVANA.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S TOUR OF INSPECTION—A DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE CASINO ESPANOL—THE "WITCH OF CABARNAS" PARDONED—EXECUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

Captain General Jovellar is on the eve of starting on a tour of inspection throughout the villas and military districts for the purpose of informing himself better as to the actual condition of affairs. Perhaps he will be able personally to ascertain and explain the inactivity and impotence of the Spanish troops in operations against the estate-burning insurgents, for they still carry on this mode of warfare, and reports are received almost daily of their exploits in this line. Jovellar was expected to have left Havana on Thursday last, but determined to await the arrival of the Spanish mail, and, therefore, will leave probably to-morrow or early next week for the villas. The mail steamer Habana arrived from Spain yesterday morning, and brought a number of military officers among her passengers, and 764 soldiers. It is expected that the Captain General will not be absent from Havana more than a month, as the marriage of his eldest daughter, Corina, is announced privately to take place during the latter part of March. One of the Captain General's Aids de Camp is the lucky man. The batch of decrees and other "papel mojado" which it was expected would be issued immediately after his arrival by Gen. Jovellar have not yet seen the light. It is known that both himself and the Royal Commissioner are busily engaged over the financial problems of the country.

The elections at the Casino Español to replace the members of the Board of Direction who had resigned, and elect others for the current year, took place last Sunday, and resulted in the election of Don Julian De Zulueta as the President, and Don Juan De Anza, the editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, as Vice President. The contest is described to have been most exciting, and almost disgraceful, in its bitter partisanship.

The *Imparcial* of Trinidad, of the 11th, gives an account of the pardon granted by the Captain General to the colored woman, Maria Dolores Yzuaga, who was to have been executed on the morning of the previous day. The pardon was communicated to her but a few minutes before she was to have been led out to be shot to death, for which all the preparations usual had been made. This unfortunate negress was known in the district as the "witch of Cabarnas," and had acquired considerable celebrity among the low ignorant classes by her supernatural pretensions in fortune-telling, finding lost goods, philters, and kindred occupation. The crime of which she was convicted and sentenced to death, was, of course, "infidencia," inasmuch as proofs were furnished that she had been induced by the insurgent leaders and other "laborantes" to make their ignorant followers believe her mission was to intercede with her divinity to make them bullet-proof—impregnable to sword cut or machete—and otherwise act as their agent. Her pardon by the Captain General is highly approved, according to the *Imparcial*, for had she been shot the "laborantes" would have included her name in the martyrology of the Cuban cause. An execution, but of a different character, took place at Santa Clara, on the 11th inst. The negro Ranim Martinez, and a white named Miguel Romero Linero, were shot for the crime of robbery and triple murder of Don José Garcia Lebredo and his children, Antonio and Emiliano, which occurred on the 29th of January last. Upon arriving at the place of execution, which was directly in front of the house where they had committed the crime, Romero commenced to blaspheme, protest his innocence, and resist his guards. Martinez commenced to act in the same manner, and it was found necessary to fasten them both to the uprights of the house and order the drums to beat and trumpets to bray to drown their screams. A discharge from a file of Volunteers put an end to the harrowing scene.

MARRIAGE OF DR. M'COSH'S DAUGHTER.

The marriage of Miss Maggie McCosh, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, took place in the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, at 3 o'clock last Thursday. The ceremony was performed by the venerable father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Mr. Baker. The gentleman thereby made happy is Dr. David Magie, a well known and rising young physician of this City. The brides-maids were Miss McCosh, sister of the bride, Miss Stuart, Miss Sloan, and Miss Lanier. A special car took over the invited guests from this City, including Messrs. Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, Mr. Robert Bonner, Mr. Samuel Sloan, Mr. John A. Stuart, Mr. William Libby, and other gentlemen of note. The presents, which are said to have been rare and elegant, with true taste, were not displayed. The occasion caused an unusual stir in the quiet academic town, and the young couple carried away with them the hearty good wishes of everybody in Princeton.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Judge Colt, to whom the Old South Church case was referred by the Supreme Court to hear the evidence submitted, has rendered his decision, ruling that the society may sell the old Church property and invest the proceeds in the new church. This, it is understood, ends the case unless the minority should appeal to the full Bench for decision upon the evidence.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 438½; Yellow Jacket, 97; California, 90¼; Empire, 5; Segregated Belcher, 90; Alpha, 25½; Ophir, 65¼; Belcher, 36¾; Chollar, 95; Confidence, 19; Savage, 17¾; Sierra Nevada, 22¼; Imperial, 9; Exchequer, 14¼; Mexican, 24¾; Overman, 68; Gould and Curry, 22¼; Justice, 25; Best and Belcher, 62¼; Caledonia, 56; Hale and Norcross, 48; Succor, 2¾; Crown Point, 24¼.

BOOK-KEEPER ARRESTED.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Yesterday Mr. Hugh A. Bain, late confidential clerk for Messrs. Thomas Riddell & Co., insolvent paper manufacturers, who suspended payment in September last, with liabilities amounting to $180,000, was taken into custody on the charge of fasifying the books of the firm, which have since that date been in his charge.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *reward* is offered by the proprietor to any one who will detect in these *Pellets* any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by druggists.

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM!

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

Confidential Counsel

to the ladies, recommending them to use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" if they desire a perfectly smooth, clear, brilliant, and beautiful complexion.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; a full report of the Babcock trial; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the proceedings of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council; Letters from London, Paris, and the Black Hills; Editorials on matters of current interest; a column of Political Notes; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Angell's Turkish, Roman, and Electric BATHS, No. 61 Lexington av. Day and night. Ladies day and evening. Pleasant rooms, excellent table, popular prices. See circulars.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, shoes, gaiters, and India rubbers. All styles. Moderate prices. Patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the best remedy know for coughs, hoarseness, &c. 50 cts and $1.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—GRIFFING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the residence of J. Howard Sweetser, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., assisted by Rev. J. B. Patterson, ALONZO H. JOHNSON, of New-York, to ELIZABETH T. GRIFFING.

LEMCKE—BLACKWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, Astoria, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Harris, ERNST EDUARD LEMCKE, of New-York, to ADELGITHA, daughter of the late Josiah Blackwell, Esq.

MAGIE—McCOSH.—At Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. James McCosh, LL. D., MARGARET S., daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Dr. DAVID MAGIE, of this City.

VAN DEVENTER—MILLER.—At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. N. Hamilton, CHARLES H. VAN DEVENTER to CHRISTINE, daughter of James Miller, all of New-York City.

VERPLANCK—BRINCKERHOFF.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876, at Fishkill, N. Y., by Rev. Asher Anderson, assisted by Rev. F. W. Shelton, ROBERT N. VERPLANCK to KATE, daughter of Mathew V. B. Brinckerhoff.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday, 24th inst., after a short illness, JAMES BAKER, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 21 East 17th st., in this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.

BRAMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876, WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friend are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 41 West 19th st., on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hyde Park by 11 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

COX.—On Feb. 23, of pneumonia, Capt. EDWARD COX, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Brunswick st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family, in Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

COHN.—Wednesday morning, at 3:40, LOUIS H. COHN, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Temple Beth El; of Noah Benevolent Widow and Orphan Association; Chevra Benai, Jacob Tochter Lodge, No. 1, U. F. S. of I.; and Standard Lodge, No. 30, U. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Lexington av., corner 27th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, COULTHARD DUNCAN, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel W. Duffield, Fort Hill, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

FEATHERSTONE.—At Yonkers, on Feb. 23, CHARLES VICTOR FEATHERSTONE, third son of John and May Ann Featherstone, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Ravine av., this day. Funeral at 1:30 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at his late residence, FRANCIS L. HARRIS, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner 29th st. and Madison av., on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

JACKSON.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hill, in Morrisania, Feb. 23, MARION R. JACKSON.

Remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment. Funeral on Sunday from the family residence.

PARSONS.—Of rheumatism of the heart, on Thursday morning, WILLIAM SHEPLEY PARSONS, aged 15 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 135 East 17th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, HARRY TREADWELL, infant son of Samuel T. and Rosa A. Skidmore.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, James H. Skidmore, Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, in Philadelphia, EDMUND A. SMITH, (of the firm of E. A. Smith & Bros., of this City,) in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUTHERLAND.—On her birthday, 22d February, JANE McCLELLAN, wife of Judge Josiah Sutherland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 336 Lexington av., on Friday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN NORDEN.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 24, 1876, CHARLES STUART, only child of Charles S. and Cornelia H. Van Norden, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison av., corner 38th st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

VAN VLIET.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, of pleuro-pneumonia, ISAAC F. VAN VLIET, M. D., in his 54th year.

Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRIETTA, wife of William G. Wilson, of this City, and daughter of the late Richard C. Crocheron, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS, conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light-brown Cod-liver Oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY:
SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876,
SWEET BELLS JANGLED;
A DRAMATIC LOVE TALE,
By
CORA OAKEY HALL.
130 pages. Paper, price 50 cents.
For sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers.
Trade supplied by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

"OUR PATRIOT FLAG"—HORSELEY'S great national song, as sung at the Academy of Music, Feb. 22, with immense success, price, 40c.; also Thomas' beautiful songs, "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" "Haunting Eyes," and "Golden Hours," 40c. each; "Better Times," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

READY:
SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876,
SWEET BELLS JANGLED;
A DRAMATIC LOVE TALE,
By
CORA OAKEY HALL.
130 pages. Paper, price 50 cents.
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Trade supplied by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Hides, bdls	172
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Leather sides	8,620
Beans, bbls	327	Oil-cake, pkgs	458
Broom corn, bales	239	Pork, pkgs	1,414
Cotton, bales	1,552	Beef, pkgs	1,268
Copper, bbls	43	Lard, tcs	688
Dried fruit, pkgs	25	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,916
Eggs, bbls	785	Butter, pkgs	4,083
Flour, bbls	12,128	Cheese, pkgs	1,763
Wheat, bushels	19,702	Dressed Hogs, No	1,300
Corn, bushels	79,252	Rosin, bbls	878
Oats, bushels	27,200	Spirits Turp., bbls	92
Barley, bushels	12,600	Starch, pkgs	550
Malt, bushels	5,683	Stearine, pkgs	105
Peas, bushels	801	Tallow, pkgs	77
Corn-meal, bbls	320	Tea, pkgs	29
Corn-meal, bags	330	Tobacco, hhds	20
Grass-seed, bags	206	Tobacco, pkgs	58
Grease, pkgs	106	Whisky, bbls	177
Hemp, bales	15	Wool, bales	475
Hops, bales	332		14

COCOA—A limited trade has been noted in St. Domingo on the basis of 8c., gold, ℘ lb. Market otherwise dull and nominal. Little stock offering.

COFFEE—Under decidedly more favorable foreign advices a more active demand has been noted here for Rio Coffee, at an advance of fully 1c. ℘ lb., closing strong and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of 2,152 bags by the Christina at 17¼c.@17½c.; 734 bags by the O. Blanchard, on private terms; 2,006 bags by do., (a resale,) at 17½c.; 5,500 bags by the E. McWirth, (a resale,) at 17½c.; 5,000 bags by the Alice, (a resale,) and 6,878 bags by the Zamalia, to arrive, at Baltimore, on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos here this morning, 212,847 bags, and at the outports 97,080 bags, with 47,100 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds have been attracting more attention, and have been held more confidently toward the close, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 9,165 mats Java, 6,835 bags Maracaibo, 4,974 bags Macassar, 447 bags Ceylon, 370 bags St. Domingo, and 80 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 40,306 bags and 133,402 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c., good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@19¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 18c.@19c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18¼c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19¼c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℘ lb., with higher rates claimed at the close.

COTTON—Has been quoted dull for early delivery, and quoted weak and irregular as to price, though the official figures have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 408 bales, (of which 53 bales were on last evening,) including 96 bales to shippers, 289 bales to spinners, and 23 bales to speculators....The dealings for early delivery have been extensive, with prices further depressed by the liberal offerings, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 42,300 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were last evening, and 35,800 bales to-day,) with 3,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12¾c.; March, 12 13-32c.; April, 12 11-16c.; May, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; June, 13 3-16c.; July, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; August, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c., showing a decline of 1-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 552 bales, and at the shipping ports were 16,564 bales, against 15,474 bales same day last week, and for this week 94,706 bales, against 92,338 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,386,034 bales, against 3,080,169 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 51,962 bales; to the Continent, 17,657 bales: stock in New-York, 931 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 403 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Good Ord'y	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Low Mid	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Good Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Strict Good Mid	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½

Stained.

Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Good Ord'y	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

There has been a moderately active inquiry for the principal kinds, on a generally steady basis....We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $12 for No. 3, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, Smoked Herrings at 27c.@30c. for scaled, for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 15 ℘ keg.

AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has ruled steady as to price, however, a restricted exporters operating with reserve, and the home trade account having been comparatively light. Holders of really desirable Flour less pressing supplies. Poorer qualities of low grade, of unsound Extras, offered with freedom as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., of all grades, unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 20@ mainly at $4 80@$5 20; inferior to very choice chiefly within the range $5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 35; Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; very choice shipping Extra Western at 20, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio $5 20 for small lots and lines; very poor choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 10, $6 10@$6 60, and patent at $7 10@ mostly at $7 65@$8 50; Western trade Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$7; Western Extras, $5 60@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, 50, with Fancy do. at higher figures; Extra $5 65@$7, ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in moderate and quoted generally steady. Demand mostly Sales have been reported since our last of in lots, at $4 25@$4 85 for inferior to Superfine; $4 80@$5 25 for very poor to shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for about fair trade and family Extras....Rye Flour light demand and rather weak in price.... Sales 290 bbls., in lots, mostly $4@$5 for poor to choice $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine....Corn-meal moderately sought after at former quote at from $2 70@$3 25 for poor to Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White $3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have equal to 1,100 bbls., of which were 100 at $3 50, and 800 bbls. Yellow Western range....Corn-meal, in bags, continues in jobbing way, within the range of $1 10@ to choice ℘ 100 lb....Buck-wheat Flour moderate demand, within the range, $5 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to ℘ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oatmeal in light demand within the nominal $6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50

A good demand has been noted for Spring on export account, but the somewhat sellers of prime, and the stronger freights operated against free movement grades rather weak and in ample supply. Wheat in moderate request at about in good part for milling. Sales have since our last, of 129,000 bushels at No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and 1 do., to arrive soon; $1 36 do., afloat; $1 19 for Mixed in store; $1 08 for No. 3 Chicago and afloat; $1 10 for New-York No. 3 $1 05@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, $1 45 for Amber Pennsylvania, ℘ has been in moderately active request, export, opening rather stronger in less firmly, influenced to some extent improvement in ocean steam freights, against free purchases for shipment have been reported since our last of for early delivery at 64c.@64½c. for Western, New-York inspection, afloat; ungraded new Mixed Western, the Kansas; 59c.@60½c. for "no inspection, afloat; 64c.@64½c. Western; 63c. (nominally) New-York inspection; 64½c. new Yellow Southern, for @63½c. for new Yellow Jersey, poor lots....And for forward delivery the quite moderate, and the bids generally prices, thus impeding negotiations Western, New-York inspection, quoted at 64c.@64½c.; March at 64c. bid....No transactions reported Corn offering more freely; quoted in store, asked....Rye has been in at nominal, with State, good to 85c.@91c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@ 85c.@88c. ℘ bushel....Barley has and quoted somewhat stronger in reported of 10,000 bushels fair No. 2 0,000 bushels choice No. 2 Canada, Barley Malt has been generally very unsettled, within the nominal range of $1 10@ for poor to very choice Canada, 85c.@$1 07½ for four-rowed State, for two-rowed do. 4,000 bushels Lake Shore on private terms....Peas have been very quiet in bond, quoted at 98c.@$1 ℘ has been in light demand, with quoted at 60c.@61c. ℘ bushel. in fair demand and quoted price. Sales have been reported of 40,500 bushels at 49½c. Wisconsin, delivered, (10 car 45½c. for No. 3 New-York; 48c. Mixed Western, delivered; 48c. 47c.@48c. for Mixed State, for common to very good White 51c., from cars; 52½c. for ,000 bushels,) and 58c. for fancy Feed has been in fair request, in the range of $16 50@$21 as extreme dealings reported at $17@$19. in moderate supply at about inquiry has been limited mostly the local trade calls having been shipping qualities within the retailing qualities at 90c.@ 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@ been slow of sale, within the Oat, 70c.@80c. ℘ 100 lb. price paid to dairymen for a now until April is 4c. ℘ quart, railroad depots to-day at the 40-quart can.

limited inquiry has been noted our late figures, ranging from choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy. in lots, within our range, prime to choice, and at auction ℘ gallon....New crop foreign quiet, but quoted steady as crop Cuba Muscovado quoted previous the latest sales were crop Cardenas on this basis. foreign has been very light at Small lots of old crop jobbing way, including English of Porto Rico at 42c.@48c. for been sparingly dealt in, within Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses has been very quiet 25c. for hhds. and bbls. hands estimated at 4,279 Rico, and 710 hhds. English New-Orleans.

been in moderate demand $1 67½ for Strained to $2 10 for No. 2; $2 25@ $3 for Pale to Extra Pale 280 lb. Sales 775 bbls. good 280 ℘ ....Tar continues inactive at $2 12@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36½c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 180 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Influenced by the more favorable advices from the Creek markets, has been quoted stronger here, though not active....Crude quoted firmer and in request for early delivery at 8⅝c.@8¾c., in bulk, and 11⅝c.@11½c., in shipping order....Refined has been in fair request; quoted for early delivery at the close 14¼c.; sales, 2,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c.; sales, 5,000 bbls....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—A less active inquiry prevails for Mess Pork for early delivery, and prices have been quoted as favoring buyers....Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 75 for inspected....Western Prime Mess noted at $21 50@$22; Extra Prime new, $18 25@$18 50 ℘ bbl. Sales, 230 bbls. Extra Prime at the quoted figures....And for forward delivery, a limited demand has been noted at lower and irregular prices....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at $22 55@$22 70; March, $22 55@$22 65; April, $22 60@$22 70 ℘ bbl.; May, $22 65@$22 80; June, $22 70@$22 90....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., February, at $22 , and 250 bbls., March option, at $22 ....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with quoted at 10¼c.@11c. for heavy to light, ℘ lb....Jersey at 10½c.@10¾c....Western Hogs at 10⅛c.@10⅝c....Cut-meats have been in good demand at very full prices, especially for City....Sales of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; 50 tcs. Bellies, 14 lb., at 13c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, heavy, on private terms; 40 tcs. Western Smoked Hams at 15c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10⅞c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 15c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs. at 9⅛c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been in fair request and quoted firm....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅝c.@12½c.; Western Long Clear, 12c.@12⅛c.; do. Short Clear, 12¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12⅝c. Sales, 150 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12c., and 300 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear on private terms....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12c.; Short Rib at 11⅝c.@11⅞c....Western Steam Lard has been less active for early delivery and quoted rather easier in price. Export inquiry comparatively limited....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 540 tcs. prime at $13 37½, closing at $13 37½; 160 tcs. choice do. at $13 42½@$13 50, and 77 tcs. off grade at 12½c.@13 3-16c....And for forward delivery, the dealings have been less extensive at less firm prices. Western Steam, February option, closed at $13 35@$13 37½; March, $13 32½@$13 35; April, $13 50 asked; May, $13 60@$13 65; June, $13 75@$13 82½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,250 tcs., March, at $13 32½@$13 35; 2,000 tcs., April, $13 47½@$13 50....And for Western delivery, 250 tcs. at $12 75....A moderate demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard; quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and No. 1 at 12⅞c.@13c....Refined Lard has been in less request; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13 9-16c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13¾c.@14c....Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. for the Continent, at 13 9-16c.; 1,000 firkins on private terms, and 190 tcs., for South America, at 13¾c.@14c....Beef has been more active and quite firm. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$13 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls., on private terms, and 75 bbls. new Extra Mess at $12 50@$13....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$32 50; Philadelphia do., $30; sales, 150 tcs....Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, $26 50 for fancy do., and $24 for good do.; sales, 150 bbls....Selections of State and Western Butter, suited to the local trade requirements, rule firm, on restricted offerings, and a fair average call for supplies. Less desirable grades are in ample stock and quite moderate request within the previous range. Some export demand is noted for stock available at from 21c.@25c....We quote at from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to choice State; 32c.@38c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections,) the latter rate an extreme; 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy in small lots; 16c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Rolls....A fair demand prevails for really good to fancy Cheese at about former rates. The lower range of ocean freights tends to stimulate the export movement....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been in better demand, and quoted firmer, at from 17c.@20c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17½c.@19c. ℘ dozen....Tallow has been less active, but firm prices, with sales of 100,000 lb. fair to prime, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 25 bbls. at 9½c., and of Grease, 46 tcs. Brown at 8¼c....Stearine in good request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c.@14c.; choice City at 14c. Sales have been reported of 50 tcs. prime Western, at 13¾c.; 100 tcs. and 30,000 lb. off grade, at 11c.@13½c....Of Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 258 bbls. reported sold, free on board, at Galveston, at equal to 52c. here.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 11; sales reported of 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement in the line of berth freights was comparatively liberal, with rates by the Liverpool steam lines closing firmer. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain was in moderate demand, at irregular figures for the Petroleum trade and steady rates for the Grain interest. Market otherwise without notable animation or change....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 12,000 bushels Grain, part in bags, at 6½d. ℘ 60 lb.; a small lot of Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 300 tons Fustic at 21s. 3d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 400 bales Cotton, reported at ¼d.@9-32d. ℘ lb.; 64,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 7d., and 56,000 bushels at 7¼d. ℘ 60 lb., closing with the latter rate bid; 300 bbls. Refined Sugar at 30s.; 150 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; and small lots of Leather at 60s. ℘ ton; also, a German ship, 1,390 tons, hence, with Timber, reported on private terms, and a British ship, 1,185 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 800 bales Hops at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 250 pks. Agricultural Machinery on private terms; also, a British bark, 388 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ℘ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Sugar at 30s.; 300 bags Seed on private terms, quoted at 35s. asked; and 6,000 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; and 200 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo, in bags,) at 6s. 9d.; another, 536 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., same terms; and a British ship, 1,263 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, (Oregon,) reported as to load on owner's account....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 10d. ℘ bushel....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,198 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s.; and a German bark, 907 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., with option of Hamburg, (a recharter) on private terms; and (rumored) a German ship, 1,250 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. do., at about 4s. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 1,200 bxs. Provisions, 200 pks. Honey, 1,000 pks. Agricultural Machinery, 1,000 bxs. Starch, and 1,500 bxs. Extract Logwood, (reported as of recent shipment,) at current rates....For the Mediterranean, direct, an American brig, 286 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases and barrels, reported on private terms....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 536 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Resin, &c., reported on private terms....Ice trade calls fair for the coastwise trade at late figures....Lumber and Coal trade dull....Sugar trade also tame.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The result of the day's business at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 24, was not as satisfactory as should have been expected from the class of property offered, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with lot 20 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, for $5,920, to George F. H. Rimer. The same auctioneer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Hays, Esq., Referee, also sold a three-story brick and frame house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, for $3,100, to A. C. Fransioli, attorney. Mr. Harnett also sold, under a similar court decree, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $1,500 apiece, to Isaac L. Kipp, plaintiff in the legal action.

H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 102.2 by 102.1, situate on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Eightieth street, for $25,225, to Ann C. Flynn, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

William Kennelly, at an Executor's sale, disposed of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.6 by 88.11, No. 133 Essex street, south side, 80 feet west of Rivington street, for $12,000, and the five-story brick tenement-house No. 135 Essex street, adjoining above, with lot same size, for $18,000. Both pieces of property were bought by M. W. Shelley. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, some fifteen pieces of leasehold property, situate on West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, west of Eighth avenue, several of the pieces adjoining the Grand Opera-house, for $70,000 in the aggregate, the buyer being Hugh J. Jewett. Very little information was given at this auction, and the desire seemed to be that an interested party should purchase the property, and therefore no competition on the part of the general public was invited.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an Executor's sale, to close estate of Edward Knabeschurch, deceased, sold a lot, 25 by 100, on Fourth avenue, east side, 100.5 feet north of Seventieth street, for $6,300, to E. Oppenheimer, and a lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Seventieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $6,250, to Henry Stollmeyer. A plot of four lots on Fourth avenue, north-east corner of Seventieth street, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids, as were also the two houses and lots Nos. 133 and 135 Greene street.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick factory, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street, for $8,900, the buyer being a Mr. Browning.

The following property, offered by A. H. Muller & Son, was knocked down at the figures noted, but not sold: One three-story marble-front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, 198.4 feet north of Fourth street, $61,000; five three-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of Forty-fourth street, $62,000; and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by about 26, No. 127 West Thirty-second street, $9,500.

The legal sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins of a large plot of land, West Fiftieth street, south side, and two plots on West Forty-ninth street, north side, east of Eleventh avenue, was adjourned to March 9.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day at the Exchange:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 33.3 by — by 26.3 by 25 by 72.2, No. 487½ Pearl street, south side, 21 feet west of City Hall place.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, north side, 225 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 275 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 30 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 70 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 175.6 by 25 by 178.4, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 3-story frame house and lot, East 93d st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 20x100.8	$5,920
1 3-story brick and frame house and lot, East 75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 16.8x102.2	3,100
10 lots, West 111th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th av., each 25x100.11, $1,500 each	15,000
By H. W. Coates.	
1 plot Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner of 80th st., 102.2x102.1	$25,225
By William Kennelly.	
1 4-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 133 Essex st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Rivington st., lot 22.6x88.11	$12,000
1 5-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 135 Essex st., s. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Rivington st., adjoining above, lot same size	18,000
15 pieces of leasehold property, West 23d and 24th sts., w. of 8th av., mainly adjoining Grand Opera-house	70,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 lot 4th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 70th st., 25x100	$6,300
1 lot East 70th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5	6,250
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
1 3-story brick factory and lot No. 222 Wooster st., e. s., 141 ft. s. of Amity st., lot 20.6x60	$8,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

37th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9; Robert Halsted to Laura P. Halsted	nom.
1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x100; Isaac A. Hance to Isaac V. D. Schuyler	nom.
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 25x100; Same to Same	nom.
61st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21.6x100.5; Meyer J. Steinberger and wife to Adolph Steinberger	18,000
61st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21.6x100.5; Adolph Steinberger to Elisa Steinberger	18,000
53d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x150.9; Augustus Schultz and wife to Edward W. Chamberlain	nom.
129th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x99.11; also, King's Bridge Road, 214x50, (⅔ part of;) also, 115th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.11; Benjamin F. Raynor to F. Philip Host	8,000
2d av., n. e. corner 65th st., 25.5x75; Rosalie Newberger and husband to Frederick Mienken	25,500
60th st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x100.5; John B. Harvey to Jennett Burchell	8,500
Opdyke av., s. s., e. s. 4th st., 100x50, 24th Ward; Charlotte E. Croatman and husband to Herman Croatman	400
Bank st., s. s., 145.2 ft. e. of 4th st., 19.5x90.0⅝, No. 40; Richard P. Berrien and others, Executors, to Mary L. Welch	12,000
106th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 150x100.11; Segmund T. Meyer and wife to John D. Phillips	nom.
53d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 50.10x150; Edward W. Chamberlin to Margaret Schultz	nom.
4th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Macdougal st., 25x100; William G. McCrea, Referee, to Adolphus Koffman	16,000
127th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x99.11; Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, to Elias S. Higgins	4,600
128th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x99.11; Francis C. Barlow to Sarah E. Burnett	5,000
45th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100; William S. Keeley, Referee, to David B. Reed	5,200
Broadway, w. s., (property of Deaf and Dumb Institution,) irregular; Samuel Schiffer and wife to Ferdinand Forsch and others	16,000
39th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; George Repper and wife to William Burns	nom.
LEASES RECORDED.	
Broadway, No. 421, store, 2 years and 2 months; Ann Marshall to Moses Salomons	1,700
23d st., West, No. 308, 5 years; William T. Walton and others, Executors, to Brown & Pulverman	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY JOSIAH JEX.
East 40th st., b. s., 30x72, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
East 30th st., b. s., 21x55, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
Madison av., b. s., 20x65, between 79th and 80th sts.
Madison av., b. s., 20x60, between 73d and 74th sts.
Park av., brown-stone, 37.6x74, lot 49x105 deep.
West 31st st., b. s., furnished, bet. B'way and 5th av.
East 19th st., b. s., 22.8x60, bet. Broadway and 4th av.
East 65th st., b. s., 20x90, bet. Madison and 4th avs.
Broadway and 47th st., 20x50, south-east corner.
West 39th st., 20x50, with ext'n, bet. 5th and 6th avs.
East 58th st., 20x42, between 5th and Madison avs.
West 48th st., 21.6x50, between Broadway and 8th av.
East 46th st., 25x62, between 5th and Madison avs.
West 23d st., 26x60, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 24x65, between Broadway and 4th av.
West 40th st., 17.6x65, between 5th and 6th avs.
West 23d st., 16.8x55, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 22x72, between Broadway and 4th av.
5th av., 18x45, between 129th and 130th sts.
21st st., 20x45, between 6th and 7th avs.
These houses can be purchased as bargains, among others on my list, on application to
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE MANSIONS and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, in Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON West 11th st., near Broadway, and on 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute; low figures and reasonable terms; also, choice corner and other properties; all excellent investments. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.
For sale, very cheap, the very desirable house, high stoop brown-stone, 20x56x100, in good order, 32d st., near Madison av.; price $23,000.

ONLY $25,000 FOR A SPLENDID FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; 20x60x100, on Great Jones st., near the Bowery; easy terms; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement-house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BROADWAY—125X200 FEET.—FOR SALE—Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 Broadway—10 lots—seven of which are fee property, and three a leasehold from the Lorillard estate; price, $450,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, size 21x55x100; contains all modern improvements; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—BELOW 23D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., a first-rate four-story house, 33.9 feet front; well arranged; back stairs, &c., and in perfect order; price $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—HOUSE AND lot No. 31, 5th av.; price, $45,000; possession April or May 1, 1876; this house is perfectly substantial and well built. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CHEAP CORNER FOR SALE—IN FIFTH Ward, leased for about ten per cent. on panic value; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 24 WEST 56TH st., new building, in good order; very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for country seat within thirty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot. Address Owner, Box 153 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN.—A WESTCHESTER FARM, THIRTY-TWO acres; good house, &c.; near the City; a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—House No. 202 West 43d st., containing thirteen rooms, in fine order.
TO LET—Second floor, No. 7 Clinton place.
TO LET—Basement, No. 19 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; all modern improvements; in excellent order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 6 Clinton place.
TO LET—Fine loft in building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., with steam power.
TO LET—House No. 27 Bedford st.; also, house No. 48 Clinton place; both in very good order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 14 West 11th st.; nine rooms.
TO LET—House corner St. Mark's place and 2d av., twenty rooms, 35x100; all modern improvements; to rent cheap.
TO LET—Third floor No. 828 Broadway, for dwelling or business purposes.
TO LET—Second floor corner 8th st. and Broadway.
HOUSES WANTED TO FILL DEMANDS.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASANT house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house; all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also stable; this property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN & BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES in 38th, in 36th, in 32d, and 24th sts., near 5th av.
B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 137 East 39th st., in good order. For permits apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 225 EAST 31st st.; fine order; rent low to good tenant. Apply to owner on premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 170 6TH AV., corner of 12th st. Apply at No. 12 West 39th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE
THE OFFICES
NOW OCCUPIED BY THE
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,
No. 52 Broadway,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.,
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes.
Also, other desirable offices in same building.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

ASTOR HOUSE
Offices.
Desirable and well lighted
offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at
GREATLY REDUCED
prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.
Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 734 BROADWAY.—PUBLISHERS, woolen men, importers, &c., call and examine the finest store of its size on Broadway; 25x137; five stories, two basements; heated with steam; a perfect store; rent reduced.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKMAN st., near new Post Office; 185 feet deep; fine light; entrance and hoistway on two streets; over 20,000 square feet; power can be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT shop to rent on Washington st., near Canal st.; good location; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

BROADWAY LOFTS.—TO RENT, THREE UPPER lofts, No. 473 Broadway, near Grand st.; good order; low rent; possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of BARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.
HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

TO RENT—NO. 70 GREENE ST.—SECOND AND third lofts, each 25x90; rent moderate.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY house, well located, at a low figure, for cash. Address C. P. M., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES and flats for private families wanted at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av., near 38th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, not less than 25 feet front, with an adjoining lot. Address, stating terms and location, P., BOX 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
first-class and reliable office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av., respectable servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR FAMILIES, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help, and German girls for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, assisting with washing if desired; understands her work well; a neat, obliging girl, wearing print dresses, and hair plain; willing to retain a situation; City or country, and willing to live with help of other nations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good waitress, or will do the entire work of a small family; is a good plain cook; City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last place. Address J. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS a good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German Protestant woman as chamber-maid or parlor maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and nurse; best of references. Call for two days at No. 401 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best reference. Call at No. 5 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS, &c.— By a young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. B., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and the care of children or plain sewing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing; thoroughly understands her duties. Call for two days, H. R., No. 211 West 29th st.

COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ALSATIAN girls, one as excellent cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; both speak German, French, and English; can be well recommended. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a respectable young woman, well recommended, as excellent family cook; good pastry baker; good washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; a thorough servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place in City or country; has both City and country reference; can take a place directly if desired. Call at No. 386 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EFFICIENT YOUNG WOMAN; EX-cellent cook; bone, lard; understands all kinds meats, game, fowl, fish, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, ices, cookies, &c.; excellent baker; best testimonials; honest, steady, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; UN-derstands fowls, larding, makes soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEST-ant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; understands her business; has excellent City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJEC-tion to assist with the washing if required; best City references. Address F. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as good plain cook and excellent baker, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO House-work.—By a neat, tidy, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; has lived with some of the best families, to whom she refers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COLORED COOK IN PRIVATE FAM-ily or boarding-house; is first class; has City reference. Call or address No. 106 West 26th st.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE married couple, without any incumbrance, in City or country; she is a good cook, and he is willing to make himself generally useful around a house or garden; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED first-class cook; an excellent baker; no objection to private boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; proficient in English and French cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXPERI-enced cook; City or country; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., ring second bell, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; willing to do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at 125 Greenwich av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENG-lish woman, who is a thorough housekeeper; can take entire charge; care of help; marketing; is a superior cook; makes jellies, preserves, &c.; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; City or country; five years' reference. Address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, neat and tidy, to do general house-work; is well recommended and not afraid to work. Call at Morison's first-class institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; please notice this address particularly.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, with good reference, to do general house-work; is a good family cook and laundress; neat and clean in work and person; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; City or country; good references. Call at 423 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work in a private family. Call at No. 303 East 21st st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; is a good operator; can teach French; has five years' reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PER-son as lady's maid and first-class seamstress, or would go by the day or week as dress-maker; City recommendations. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, disengaged on March 1, as lady's maid in a first-class family; understands hair-dressing and sewing; good home preferred; best reference. Address D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TO sew by the Day.—Good reference. Address H. A., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN person, middle-aged; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Swaine, No. 248 New-York av., Jersey City Heights.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady for a lady's maid and seamstress in a first-class private family; first-class reference from her last employer. Call at No. 307 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting and puffing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as laundress or chamber-maid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 330 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress or plain cook. Call for two days at No. 417 West 32d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is a first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended young woman; has lived three years with her former employer, who can be seen; she is capable to bring a baby up on the bottle and take the entire care; is also a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 558 7th av., near 40th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse for growing children and useful person; eight years' reference from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 153 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE (PROTESTANT); has excellent references from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS nurse; capable of taking entire charge of a baby; excellent reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children; prefers to go with a lady that boards; good reference. Call at No. 207 West 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE charge of grown children, and do chamber-work or plain sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to travel with a family for the Summer; can furnish two and a half years' reference. Call for two days at No. 324 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE NURSE FOR AN INVALID lady, or will take care of an operation patient; references from St. Luke's Hospital. Address for two days Nurse, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of an infant or grown children; willing to go in the country; ten years' reference. Call at No. 157 East 47th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY BY A young girl; a home more an object than wages. Call at West-side Relief Association, 403 West 29th st.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day, at the Church of our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAM-stress.—By a young woman; thorough seamstress; cut, fit, operate; do all kinds of family sewing, finish and trim; experienced nurse, or make herself useful; best City reference; country or City; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, with four years' reference from last place, as seamstress and chamber-maid; willing to be useful; can act as lady's maid or nurse; last employer to be seen; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO CAN cut, fit, and operate on machine; would assist with chamber-work; five years' City reference. Address or call at No. 567 1st av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; good City references. Address B. H., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wash-woman to go out by the day; reference. Address No. 326 East 22d st., second floor; back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 453 West 46th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; best City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 107 West 28th st., room No. 1, second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own house, and also go out by the day to wash and iron. Call on Mrs. E. Willey, No. 134 West 30th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience as confidential clerk and cashier in a wholesale house, a position with a responsible firm where honesty and business ability will be appreciated; best of references from present employer. Address ACTIVE BUSINESS, Greenwood, Mass.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by one of the first families of the City as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Address M. W., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; can be highly recommended; has lived with the best families in this City. Call on or address D. C., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED man, aged twenty-seven years, with wife and two children; would like rooms to live in; he is a good driver and groom; a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener; care hot-beds; also can care cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call on or address L. K., private stable, No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swedish Protestant man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver and groom, also can do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Reliable Servants' Agency, No. 108 6th av., opposite Jefferson Market.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTA-ble man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call, or address, Coachman, No. 12 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS coachman; he understands his business perfectly, also gardening of vegetables. Call on or address U. R., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; ten years' reference from last place. Address W. L., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; understands his business thoroughly; good City references; no objection to country. Address for two days J. C., No. 39 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; careful driver; three and a half years in last place. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and gardener, understands both thoroughly; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; good reference. Address F. S., Box 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address T. K., at Coleman's harness store, 42d st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO UN-derstands his business in all its branches; is a good and safe driver; the best of reference. Can be had by calling or addressing W. B., No. 122 West 18th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; nine years' reference from last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; his wife is a superior laundress; first-class reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; first-class reference. Address G., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DESIGNER.—BY A DESIGNER FOR CALICO printing. Address Designer, Box 189 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN married man, highly recommended, to work a farm on shares; is steady and sober, and economical. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COM-petent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE CULTURE OF hot-house and green-house plants; also hot and cold graperies, the laying out of grounds, &c.; five years' reference from last employer; married. Address J. H., care Mr. Elliot, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER—COOK.—BY A German couple; man understands his business, and not afraid of work; wife is good cook, washer, and ironer, and dairy woman; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all branches; has eight years' reference as to honesty and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACH-man.—Is a good, careful hand with horses and cows, and will do the general work about a place; Protestant; good reference. Address for two days R. P., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN GARDEN-er, who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, the cultivation of vegetables, &c. Call at No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SWISS; UN-derstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address S. T., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER. — BY A YOUNG MAN, UNDER-stands his business; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; five years' reference from last place. Address Gardener, at greenhouse, 100th st., corner Boulevard.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTEST-ant; has had fifteen years' experience as florist and vegetable gardener, and laying out of grounds. Address G. G. Vanderbilt and Brothers, No. 23 Fulton st.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class references from last place. Address J. C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; SINGLE; understands the care of horses, and is willing and obliging; good references. Address F. Link, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG, WILLING BOY on gentleman's place, in City or country; understands the care of horses or can help in garden; wages moderate. Address M. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXTEEN, in a mercantile business; wages low at first. Address Post Office Box No. 27, Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references from his last employers; City or country. Address W. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter and to drive a horse; is willing; reference. Address W. R., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A COMPETENT French waiter or valet, whose family is about breaking up. Call at present employer's, No. 6 East 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; has had great experience in the service; good City references. Address A. M., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER AND VALET.—BY A COMPETENT French waiter and valet, whose family is about breaking up. Call at present employer's, 6 East 35th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial.
C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN AMERICAN woman; one who thoroughly understands the care of an infant brought up with bottle, and the general supervision of a house; must be experienced and highly recommended. Address, giving full particulars, HOME, No. 4,859 New-York Post Office.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED— In an up-town family; a cook and laundress; also a waitress and chamber-maid; best City references required. For name and address apply to Mr. Styles, No. 743 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, of experience, as nurse and seamstress; must have several years' reference. Address L. R., No. 12 East 40th st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, with good City references. Apply at 113 East 46th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in small family; must be first-class washer and ironer and good plain cook. None need apply except those with City reference at No. 324 West 18th st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant cook, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with references, at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A LAUNDRESS one who will assist in the chamber-work two days in the week. Apply at No. 28 West 17th st.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON RICE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Solomon Rice, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. TITSWORTH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of John D. Titsworth, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law.—A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES STONEHILL, of the City of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on Friday, March 10th, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises formerly occupied by said Requa, at Rocky Hill, N. J., the following described property of the estate of said bankrupt: Two pairs Steam Rollers, Iron Spreaders, Iron Rubber Cars, Rubber Kettles, Buckets, &c., used by said bankrupt in the manufacture of a Waterproof Compound for Roofing. Terms: Cash on delivery, and the property to be removed immediately after the sale.
C. B. CURRIER, Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.
New-York, Feb. 17th, 1876.
f18-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, February 23d, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the seventh day of March, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the revised statutes of the United States, title bankruptcy.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest that he has as Assignee, as aforesaid, in the following property, part of the assets of the said estates, viz.: 132 shares of the New-York and Newberne Steam-ship Company's stock, 493 shares of the Hartford and Albany Transportation Company's stock, pledged to the company as collateral, all shares of the same stock.—Dated Feb. 24, 1876.
F. G. BOWMAN, Assignee.
f25-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—Ellis F. Moore, one of the said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW SNYDER, ANDREW SNYDER, Jr., and HENRY V. H. SNYDER, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN H. HINES, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
f18-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of February, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. NICHOLSON, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.
f25-law3wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE F. STORMS, of the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Paterson, Feb. 15, 1876.
f18-law3wF* SAMUEL W. THOMPSON.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. —New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

An old grocery, established thirty years, doing a large business, will be sold at a bargain; satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to No. 308 Spring st., corner Renwick st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 IN AN old well-established business paying about $10,000 yearly. J. BUDLER, No. 245 Greenwich st.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LAKE-nets, Jeans, Cottonades, and Flannels from the Broadway fire. Also, wet Linens from steamer at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 55 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA...WED., March 1|PARTHIA...WED., March 15
CHINA....WED., March 8|ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC...........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Rellard..................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangller...................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Castle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st. Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO...................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA...............................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.........................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA...........................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING............................April 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..March 1.
ETNA...March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..March 11.
CLARIBEL...March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.........................THURSDAY, March 2

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....................March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY.............FEB. 26
GEORGIA.................WEDNESDAY....MARCH 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE...................SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND...................Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....................TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY...............THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. NICKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........March 1|SAVARINO..........Mar. 25
HINDOO............March 11|COLOMBO...........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Sat. Feb. 26 | AMERICA...Sat., March 11
HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | WESER....Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA...........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL NEWELL, surviving and sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth M. Walter, deceased, and Samuel Treat and Samuel Newell, sole surviving Trustees under the said will of Elizabeth M. Walter, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Jane E. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, George Gunn, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, Mary Bidwell, Julia Beach, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat, Annette Bartlett, Addie J. Graves, Joseph R. Gunn, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, Susan T. Mercer, and John T. Murphy and George H. Nichols, Executors of the last will and testament of Charles W. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Mary R. Walter, deceased, and Augusta Stinde and William W. Goodrich, Administrators of the estate of Joseph R. Walter, deceased, Joseph Ridgway, George Gunn, and Samuel Newell, Administrators with the will annexed of Mary Ridgway, deceased, defendants.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, (Room No. 17,) within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ja28-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.

OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f25-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Emanuel Barnett, and Mary Barnett his wife, (her real name being unknown,) William Wolff, Aaron Jacobs, and Julius G. Salhinger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, Albert Hermes, Rosalie Neuburger, Jacob Neuburger, Henry Roche and Mary his wife, (her real name being unknown,) defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., January 7th, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876. ADOLF LEVINGER, Pl'ff's Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST L. NOSSER, plaintiff, against REINHARDT KROMM, ALBERT HERMES, ROSALIE NEUBURGER, JACOB NEUBURGER, WILLIAM H. H. JOHNSTON, and MARY, his wife, (her real name being unknown,) WILLIAM WOLFF, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1876.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—EMELINE H. McINTYRE, plaintiff, against HYRAM C. McINTYRE, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his offices, Number 47 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 17, 1876.

C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of January, 1876. C. W. TOWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja21-1aw6wF*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—AN application will be made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at the new Court-house, New-York City, on the 10th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., by the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New-York, for leave to assume the name of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Attorney for petitioners, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1876. Ja28-1aw6wF*

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room; sale for account of whom it may concern, three Receiver's certificates of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, will be purchased by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
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GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. B. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BONDHOLDERS (FIRST) OF NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All first mortgage bondholders desiring to participate in the reorganization of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company are hereby informed that unless the agreements now at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, are signed by a sufficient number of bondholders before the first day of March, 1876, all privileges resulting from the same will be forfeited.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
HENRY DAY,
JOHN W. STERLING,
SAMUEL W. BATES,
Committee.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.

R. H. SMITH,
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual report will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 15th March, both days inclusive.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifty cents per share, payable on and after 15th March. Transfer-books closed as above.

GEORGE D. POND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS

Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second and a very desirable suite on third floor, with board, for first-class parties.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO RENT, with board, second-story front alcove room. Parties wishing a good home, first-class table, please call at No. 2 Van Nest place, in Charles st.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations on 5th av. (private table if preferred) can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful location; two handsome square and two hall rooms, with excellent board, at very moderate prices.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Third-story front alcove room, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third floor front; first-class board; references exchanged.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN WILL find desirable apartments, with first-class board and attendance; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, rooms, singly or en suite; terms moderate; house and table first class. MRS. R. G. SMITH.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gentleman, in a family of refinement.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE; also, other rooms; house and table first-class; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired. References.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second-story front room, southern exposure; also, large and hall rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND first-class appointments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; back parlor; house and table first class; references.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—ONE OR TWO DEsirable rooms to let, with board; references.

PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1,016 SPRUCE ST.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, CHILD, AND nurse desire two bedrooms and sitting-room on same floor in a private family where there are no other boarders; reference exchanged. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife, and child; terms must be moderate. Address P. L. B., Box No. 4,301 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, opposite Hotel Brunswick; single or in suites; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A PHYSICIAN—AN OFFICE, between 28th and 31st sts., Broadway and Madison av. Answer Dr. H. H. H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in a private family at South Orange, N. J.; situation chosen on account of healthfulness; stabling; fresh milk and eggs, and in their season vegetables in abundance. Address S. C., Box No. 65, South Orange Post Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.—Pupils attend by ticket at their convenience. Receptions every Friday. Send for circulars.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., on THIS DAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE

THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

CONTINUATION SALE BY AUCTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Gallery and office No. 845 Broadway.

The private collection of high class and valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the gallery of MR. J. T. SANFORD, ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY and EVENING, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th st., embracing a number of important works by the most distinguished artists of the various modern schools. The sale will take place TUESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the gallery as above.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS AND ARTISTS OF NEW-YORK ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO A PRIVATE VIEW OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS recently imported by Mr. ADOLF KOHN, of this City, at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, FRIDAY from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., SATURDAY, day and evening, Feb. 25 and 26.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL. } Principals.

A CHRISTIAN LADY HAVING A LARGE and fine residence on the banks of the Hudson River would take six young ladies and give them the comforts of a home the year round. They would be taught the higher branches of English, French, and Latin, with music; terms, $400 per annum. Address HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co., No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1876, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Wednesday, March 1, 1876. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8, only night of Mozart's immortal work, DON GIOVANNI.

THERESA TITIENS for the first time in her great character of DONNA ANNA.

Mme. CARRENO-SAURET as ZERLINA. (Her first appearance on the lyric stage.) Miss BEAUMONT as ELVIRA.

Signori BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, VIERLING, REINA. Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS MATINEE, LA FAVORITA.

Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, BOSTON THEATRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 26, at 1:30, GRAND TITIENS MATINEE. LA FAVORITA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST

EVERY NIGHT. SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

"ORIGINAL HILARITY." (NYM CRINKLE.)

BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

SEE THIS RING?

FACT! FACT!!

"I ASSURE YOU!"

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY of NEW-YORK, combined with THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

THIRD CONCERT of this season On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at STEINWAY HALL.

WALPURGIS NIGHT..............................F. Mendelssohn
ARIA FROM EZIO (Nasce al bocco)..............G. F. Haendel

And, for the first time in America,

CHRISTUS (first part)..F. Liszt

For Soli, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH...Conductor

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; tickets for sale at 114 and 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8, FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.

SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..Haydn
CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra...Mozart

MR. WILLIAM MASON.

OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..............................Beethoven
SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..............................Raff

In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1876, at 8 P. M., at CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY, the President, will deliver the annual address.

Subject—"Explorations, Discoveries, and Geographical Work of the World in 1875."

Illustrated by stereopticon views.

ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART.........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change for Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week. A new serio-comic play, entitled UNCLE ANTHONY.

Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Mr. Murray, Miss Alice Ross, Seely, Murray and Runnells, the original Southern Jubilee Singers, ten in number. Jennings, McDermott, Wild, and the entire company, in new acts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock. Funniest, spiciest, and best entertainment in New-York. A tripotage of folly, farce, and fun unequaled on this continent.

60 Artists.	Unique Specialties,	20 Acts.
Fattie Stewart.	Carlyle and Son,	Maud Meryl
Hughey Haggerty.	L. and P. Parker,	Jas. Messenger.

In addition to our colossal troupe. The largest and finest combination in New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET. THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday, at 2.

PROF. WILLIAMS, THE GREAT PSYCHOLOgist and Mesmerist, with his remarkable experiments, assisted by expert performers in instrumental and vocal music, at large hall of Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING this week, Feb. 25. Interest, laughter, and profit combined in these entertainments.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CÆSAR. A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEE TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.	EVERY EVENING; the largest and best company in the world; Harry Montague, Herr. Schultz, La Belle Victoria, and 160 great stars.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

(Late Dan Bryant's.) Overflowing houses and great success of the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Sixty performers. The largest Minstrel Band in the world. MATINEE TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.—Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING. A complete control over the human mind. Admission 25c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNBY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.

a3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.

s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
PETER JACKSON, Executor.

ja14-1aw6mF*

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER.

Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

14TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"PIQUE" MATINEE

SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

*** Ladies should secure seats in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

SHERIDAN SHOOK...Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. 100TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.	THIS WEEK. 92d to 100th time of ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the most elaborate and beautiful scenery ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of unexampled strength, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theodore Hamilton, J. H. Stoddard, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, SIXTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

Mr. C. D. HESS...Director.

The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for the brief season of KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA announced to commence on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, is now open. The first representation of the season will present Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her unrivaled rendition of Lady Henriette in Flotow's opera, MARTHA.

On TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, the favorite prima donna contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, will receive her annual BENEFIT, the performance consisting of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN both appearing, with a strong caste. WEDNESDAY, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, its first production here in English; KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT;) FRIDAY, LUCIA, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at Academy Box Office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

LAST WEEK.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS

now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, Goldsmith's glorious comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CHARLES MARLOW............Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss ROSE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN, On which occasion will be presented the thrilling drama of THE CHILD STEALER.

MARGARET ROOKLEY............LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by J. B. Studley and an excellent company.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.

SUCCESS of QUEEN and WOMAN.	EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, QUEEN AND WOMAN.
	MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CHICKERING HALL.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 8 P. M.

Miss EMMA METTLER, Contralto; Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Tenor; Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Basso. Quartet from New-York Vocal Society. Miss J. M. BRIDGES, Pianiste; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Mr. W. K. BASSFORD, accompanist. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and at the door on evening of concert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8, Three Pieces. C. T. NICHOLS, in THE TRAMP. A. H. SHELDON in JOB, THE ORPHAN, and TURN HIM OUT.	MATINEE at 2, Two Pieces. LOUISE SYLVESTER. A. H. SHELDON in TURN HIM OUT and THE 13TH CHIME.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, The opera of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Given for the benefit of SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED. Box office open from 9 until 4 P. M.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Square. RECEPTIONS EVERY FRIDAY. Send for circular.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE in the Great Hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Feb. 26, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. W. RAYMOND, on THE TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, with illustrations.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

CHICKERING HALL.

Fifth avenue Lecture Course, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, DR. E. H. CHAPIN, on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty." Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) are holding a series of religious meetings this week, at 4 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., in their meeting-house on 20th st., west of 3d av.; Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected; the public are cordially invited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—ALL GOODS IN THE line, including carriage robes, horse blankets, English bridles and saddles, horse brushes, horse sheets, whips—American and English—stirrups, spurs, &c., at HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company, North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet. C. K. GARRISON, President.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO

Broadway, corner of 46th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

To Our Gas Consumers:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of March, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

NEW-YORK FOR SPEEDY RESUMPTION

A LARGE MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—PASSAGE OF MR. LOW'S RESOLUTIONS BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—THE FAITH OF THE NATION TO BE MAINTAINED INVIOLATE.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, to discuss the financial condition of the country, and the measures necessary to restore specie payments, was in every sense a representative one. The members of the Chamber present included almost every leading banker and financier in the City, and the earnestness with which the debate was conducted evinced a general and absorbing interest in the subject on the part of all. It was plainly to be seen that on the subject of specie payment the meeting was practically a unit, and that all measures looking to that end would receive their hearty support. The resolutions offered by Mr. Low were generally accepted as embodying the opinions of the Chamber on this point, and the vigorous and pointed speech in which he supported his motion in the main met with the meeting's approval. Some difference of opinion was developed as to the advisability of adopting his suggestion in regard to the duty on tea and coffee, and the payment of the duty in greenbacks was deprecated as being a quasi indorsement of the greenback theory. Mr. Ruggles, who followed Mr. Low, offered a supplementary resolution, which, after a slight amendment, was adopted. Mr. Peter Cooper, in a speech lasting over three-quarters of an hour, combated the hard-money theories of Mr. Low, and advocated a policy of inflation, on the ground that nothing less than an increase of the currency would restore general prosperity to the country. In this matter of gold and paper we should be careful to consider our own interests, without regard to the traditions or policy of foreign Governments. The views of the speaker were evidently opposed to those of his colleagues, and when the vote on the resolution came to be taken he found himself in a minority of one. The action of the Chamber will be at once communicated to Congress and the President. Among the members present were William E. Dodge, S. B. Ruggles, Royal Phelps, Frederick A. Conkling, Peter Cooper, Benjamin H. Field, A. A. Low, George W. Lane, William H. Fogg, Henry F. Spaulding, Elliot C. Cowdin, George Opdyke, Josiah O. Low, Demas Barnes, P. N. Spofford, B. G. Arnold, Gustav Schwab, E. W. Corlies, J. D. Wood, E. P. Fabbri, Matthew Maury, R. W. Ropes, R. L. Stuart, D. D. Smith, J. M. Halsted, B. B. Sherman, Seth Low, Henry M. Taber, Martin Bates, E. H. R. Lyman, Jacob Wendell, A. M. White, A. W. Humphreys, G. B. Satterlee, H. K. Bull, Charles Butler, W. H. Lee, W. H. Webb, C. P. Burdett, George L. Nichols, and John Riley.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber, in the chair. Mr. A. A. Low immediately took the floor and offered the following resolutions, copies of which had been furnished to the members beforehand:

Resolved, That it becomes this Chamber at the present time to reiterate its faith in some, and to declare its belief in other, of the following propositions, viz.:

1. A general resumption of specie payments is alike indispensable to the reinstatement of our financial affairs upon a safe and enduring basis; to the restoration of confidence and activity in every branch of industry, and to renewed success in all the pursuits of commerce.

2. For the attainment of this end two things are needful, namely: An unalterable purpose on the part of Congress and the people to abide by the law of 1875, and the requisite ability on the part of the Government to redeem its legal-tender notes in coin at the time appointed in said law.

3. This ability must be acquired in one of two ways, either by an increase of gold in the public Treasury prior to Jan. 1, 1879, or by a material decrease in the meantime of the volume of United States notes in circulation.

4. In 1862 the country accepted the "legal tender" note as a device to meet the inexorable necessities of war, and not as the coined money authorized by the Constitution.

5. Congress has not fulfilled its pledge first to fund and then to redeem its authorized issues of paper, and the pernicious influence of a bad example is felt throughout the land, leading to manifold wrongs, which demand constant and costly investigation. As a consequence of this continued neglect, the legal tender is come to be regarded by some as a necessary evil, and by others as a needed auxiliary in the work of resumption.

6. Our national banking system was wisely conceived to meet the exigencies of a great war and to answer all the requirements of a widely extended commerce in time of peace.

7. In order to a successful working of this system the issues of our national banks will continue to be, as hitherto they have been, redeemable in legal tenders, and the latter, after Jan. 1, 1879, will be redeemable in coin at the United States Treasury.

8. Whenever the United States Treasury is enabled to redeem its notes in coin, it will sustain a similar relation to the banking institutions of our own country, to that which the Bank of England bears to the other banks of Great Britain; but, with one important difference, viz., this: The bank has the power to check a drain upon its coffers by raising the rate of interest. No such control over the value of money rests with the Treasury Department of the United States; and it matters little what plan of resumption is adopted, or what amount of coin is provided against the date of resumption, unless some provision is made against the outflow of coin to adjust the balance of trade with foreign nations. Two amendments to the National Banking law would seem to be necessary to meet the difficulty suggested: 1. The banks should be required to hold in the aggregate, and in a just proportion to their respective liabilities, from one-half to two-thirds of all the "legal-tender" notes issued at any time by the Treasury Department. 2. For the enforcement of such obligation and as a needed right, authority should be given to the banks to charge such a rate of interest above seven per centum as will enable them to retain the contemplated "reserve," and thus, by protecting themselves, to protect the Treasury from bankruptcy through an excessive drain in the redemption of its notes. The power to regulate the rate of interest, from time to time, might in this City be safely lodged with the Clearing-house or a committee of its members.

9. Nothing can possibly be gained by deferring to a later period than that now fixed by law the redemption, with coin, of its legal-tender notes by the Treasury, for statistics conclusively show a balance of trade against the country, ever since the war, in excess of the annual product of our mines.

10. Under such circumstances every attempt "to hoard" gold in the Treasury or in the banks by draining the market of its scanty supply will serve to enhance the price and, by diminishing importations, curtail the receipts of the Custom-house.

11. In like manner the natural effect of any change in the tariff which tends to swell our importations will be to accelerate our export of coin, unless the intended effect be neutralized, as in the other case, by an advance in the premium on gold, or counteracted by increased exports.

12. By a timely exercise of the power conferred by the existing law of Congress for resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury may negotiate a sufficient amount of bonds abroad to meet all extraordinary demands for exchange, to check the outflow of specie, and to recuperate the national fund by a temporary retention at home of the whole product of our mines.

13. In the meantime it appears to be essential to reduce the volume of "legal tenders" in one of two ways: either by funding the excess of $300,000,000 into four or four and one-half per centum bonds, or by the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee, (under a special enactment for this special purpose,) payable in legal-tender notes—which shall be canceled when received—the law to continue in force until all are destroyed. This Chamber would advocate the latter method as not increasing the interest-bearing debt of the country, or in any way interfering with the financial operations of the Government.

14. With the resumption of specie payments and a restoration of confidence at home new respect for our Republic would obtain abroad; and the bonds which are now being returned to us by every steamer will be held with unprecedented tenacity. It is for the people to determine this Autumn at the polls that their representatives shall be honest and true by a manifestation of their own virtue and wisdom.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. A. LOW.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Low said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: There is one subject, which more than any other at the present time exercises the public mind; which, indeed, engages universal attention. It relates to the future of the national currency. It concerns the welfare of between forty and fifty millions of people. It is not a question whether, in the transaction of business, we shall or shall not use the greenback and national bank note. It is more than that: it is a question that involves not merely the pecuniary interests of our people, but the national character. It is a question whether Congress will or will not fulfill a pledge it has given under all the sanctions of law; whether it will or will not provide for the redemption of the legal-tender notes in coin. It is a question whether we shall enjoy the use of a currency equal to any in the world, or content ourselves with one that is fluctuating in value and subject to constant depreciation; and the final appeal is not unlikely to be from the present Congress to the people at the polls. This subject has been discussed in all its bearings both in Congress and out of Congress, in newspapers and periodicals, in the lyceum and from the stump. It has been treated most ably by the best minds in the country; and there should not be wanting a general understanding of the evils of a depreciated currency, or the blessings of a good one!

The discussion which has been going on for so many years, has, doubtless, been instructive and useful; but this period of instruction, to a certain degree, has been one of lost opportunity. The gold in the Treasury of the United States in 1873 has diminished to the extent of forty millions of dollars; falling from one hundred and ten millions to about seventy, in less than three years. And this reduction is due, in part at least, to the uncertainty which prevails abroad as to the decision of the question to which I have referred. Europeans have not only lost their money by bad investments in American securities, but, what is worse, they have, to some extent, lost faith in our rectitude of purpose. They withdraw moneys, now that gold is at a premium of thirteen and fourteen per cent., lest, by and by, they may not be able to do so without losing more. Were there an equal hope of a decline in the value of gold, they would permit their funds to remain for the benefit of the expected change, if not for reinvestment. I would not willingly think, that while the minds of our people have become enlightened, their consciences have become blunted; but from all quarters of the horizon, even from our own City, voices are heard which proclaim an unwillingness to sustain the right, a willingness to submit to what is wrong; and too many votes in Congress testify to the potency of the sound. So, too, there are honest differences of opinion, and they are widely entertained, as to the posibility of resuming specie payments within the time fixed by law, and there is a too general indisposition to such a measure of contraction as the emergency demands. The courage and constancy on the part of our soldiers which secured us victory in the war of the rebellion appears to be wanting in the present crisis. For the sake of the Union, men were willing to encounter death; but to preserve the nation's plighted faith how many shrink from the sacrifice it demands from a present loss for the sake of a future and permanent good? On one point the common judgment has become measurably fixed, viz.: upon the necessity of retiring a portion of the legal-tender notes now authorized by law—the excess of $300,000,000. Without attempting a general exposition of the difficulties to be encountered, (and I am confident they are greatly exaggerated,) I have drawn up a series of propositions to which I beg to ask the assent of this Chamber. They are intended to correct false impressions in regard to the opinions of this community as represented here, on the subject of a return to specie payments, and, also, to indicate the judgment of practical men as to particular features of laws that have been proposed. One thing is reasonably certain, that unless remedial measures are soon adopted, the depletion of the Treasury will go on, and, as a consequence, the premium on gold will advance so much as to curtail importations, and, to some extent, imperil the revenue.

Mr. President: I do not propose to dilate upon all the propositions embraced under the single resolution to which the assent of the Chamber is asked: but, toward the close there is one that is comparatively new. As an alternative to the now popular method of reducing the volume of legal tenders by funding it, it is proposed in Article 13 to levy a duty on tea and coffee, (under a special enactment,) to be made payable in greenbacks, and these to be canceled. Such a law would be slow, but sure and effective in its operation. It would possess the advantage of a direct way to the desired end. Where there are two ways of effecting the same object, the simple and direct should be preferred to the indirect. If the merchant were allowed to pay this particular duty in greenbacks, and the greenbacks were at once destroyed, his obligation would be fulfilled, redemption commenced, and the public indebtedness reduced by a single act. The other mode involves several processes not eventuating in so good a result. It would be this: The merchant would buy gold with his currency, pay his gold into the Treasury; by the Secretary of the Treasury it would be reconverted into currency, and possibly after these various changes be used in the purchase of bonds for the "sinking fund." Now, I am not ignorant of the fact that existing laws make the duties on imports payable in gold; nor deem it unimportant that all the obligations involved in the present tariff shall be sacredly observed. Nor can I perceive how another law, imposing a duty on tea and coffee, the income from which would be applicable to the reduction of the public debt, would conflict in any way with the spirit of the law that appropriates the revenue arising from imports to the payment of interest on the public debt and to a "sinking fund" for the final extinguishment of that debt. The power that made one law is adequate to the making of another. The law requiring duties to be paid in gold is not more sacred than the law that requires legal-tender notes to be redeemed in gold, and a measure that would not interfere with the one, but would facilitate and render efficacious the operation of the other, cannot, it seems to me, be met with any reasonable or valid objection. Such a law as I have suggested would but supplement that requirement of the existing tariff, which renders the conversion of a part of the duties now paid in gold into greenbacks to be used, as I said before, for the purpose of a "sinking fund." With a duty on tea and coffee we could not, to be sure, have what is styled a "free breakfast," but we should enjoy an honest breakfast, realizing that, with every cup of tea and every cup of coffee, we were drinking, if not to the health of the constitution, to the renovation of our financial system—to the restitution of a sound currency. In twenty years a duty of fifteen cents a pound on tea and three cents a pound on coffee would cancel every legal-tender note, were the consumption to remain no greater than it is now. The immediate effect of such a law would be to cause a transfer of greenbacks to San Francisco in exchange for the gold of California, both tea and coffee being largely imported into that State. Mr. President, I think it will be safe to leave the other propositions contained in the paper now before the Chamber to speak for themselves; but, as touching the general one which respects the necessity of resumption, if we would save the country from great misery in the future, there are at hand some pages of history which are so instructive that I will esteem it a privilege if allowed to read a few passages from them. They carry us back 200 years—to the reign of William and Mary—and Macaulay is the author from whose *History of England* I propose to read:

"It is remarkable that while the King was losing the confidence and good-will of the Irish Commons by faintly defending against them, in one quarter, the institution of property, he was himself in another quarter attacking that institution with a violence, if possible, more reckless than theirs. He soon found that no money came into his exchequer. The cause was sufficiently obvious. Trade was at an end. Floating capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island. Of the fixed capital much had been destroyed, and the rest was lying idle. Thousands of those Protestants who were the most industrious and intelligent part of the population had emigrated to England. Thousands had taken refuge in the place which still held out for William and Mary. Of the Roman Catholic peasantry, who were in the vigor of life, the majority had enlisted in the army or joined gangs of plunderers. The poverty of the Treasury was the necessary effect of the poverty of the country; public prosperity could be restored only by the restoration of private prosperity, and private prosperity could be restored only by years of peace and security. James was absurd enough to imagine that there was a more speedy and efficacious remedy. He could, he conceived, at once extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple process of calling a farthing a shilling. The right of coining was undoubtedly a flower of the prerogative, and in his view the right of coining included the right of debasing the coin. Pots, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance which had long been past use, were carried to the Mint. In a short time lumps of base metal, nominally worth a million sterling, intrinsically worth about a sixtieth part of that sum, were in circulation.

A royal edict declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatsoever. A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. The creditors who complained to the Court of Chancery were told by Filton to take their money and be gone. But of all classes the tradesmen of Dublin, who were generally Protestants, were the greatest losers. At first, of course, they raised their demands, but the Magistrates of the city took on themselves to meet this heretical machination by putting forth a tariff regulating prices. Any man who belonged to the caste now dominant might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth three pence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. Legal redress was out of the question. Indeed, the sufferers thought themselves happy if, by the sacrifice of their stock in trade, they could redeem their limbs and their lives. There was not a baker's shop in the city round which twenty or thirty soldiers were not constantly prowling. Some persons who refused the base money were arrested by troopers, and carried before the Provost Marshal, who cursed them, swore at them, locked them up in dark cells, and by threatening to hang them at their own doors, soon overcame their resistance. Of all the plagues of that time, none made a deeper or more lasting impression on the minds of the Protestants of Dublin than the plague of the brass money. To the recollection of the confusion and misery which had been produced by James' coin, must be in part ascribed the strenuous opposition which, thirty-five years later, large classes firmly attached to the House of Hanover offered to the Government of George I. in the affair of Wood's patent."

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles said he was in favor of the passage of Mr. Low's resolutions in so far as they did not interfere with the financial policy established by act of Congress in 1862, for if that law could continue in force, by the year 1900 the country would be free from debt, and Europe would trust us if she did not do so now. He then offered the following resolutions, which were accepted by Mr. Low as supplementary to his resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully but earnestly remonstrates against any legislation by Congress which shall materially disturb or endanger the stability of the financial policy adopted and settled by the Government by the act of Congress in 1862, embraced in the Revised Statutes of the United States, by which act the public faith of the United States was "solemnly pledged" to pay in gold coin all of its obligations, (excepting such as might have provided some other mode of payment,) and which act devoted to that purpose the whole of the duties on imports, to be collected in gold coin.

Resolved, That the wisdom and efficacy of that financial policy have been fully vindicated by the actual extinguishment in the last ten years of $633,000,000 of the national debt, reducing it from $2,877,000,000 in 1866 to $2,119,000,000 in 1876, and affording good reason to believe that the policy, if faithfully carried out, will extinguish the whole of the remainder of the debt by the close of the year 1900.

Mr. Ruggles supported his resolutions in a brief but vigorous speech, and implored the chamber to take such definite action as would demonstrate beyond question that the great commercial Metropolis was in favor of preserving the national faith as pledged in the law of 1862 at all hazards.

Mr. Peter Cooper then rose and spoke at much length against hard money.

At several intervals in Mr. Cooper's address, there were murmers of disapproval.

On motion of Col. F. A. Conkling, the clauses of the resolution offered by Mr. Low were considered seriatim, the sense of the meeting being first numerically tested by a rising vote on the first clause, Mr. Peter Cooper casting the only vote against its adoption. Clause No. 2 was amended by inserting after "the law of 1875," the words "fixing the 1st of January, 1879, for the resumption of specie payments."

On motion of Mr. Dodge, clause No. 3 was amended by the substitution of the word "may" for "must," and clauses Nos. 8 and 13 referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report at a future meeting. The supplementary resolutions presented by Mr. Ruggles were also adopted. While the resolution was in passage Mr. W. P. Groom offered a substitute resolution for clauses Nos. 9 to 14 inclusive. The substitute very nearly embodied the views expressed by Mr. Cooper. It was laid upon the table by an overwhelming vote. On motion of Mr. William E. Dodge it was voted that a copy of the resolutions as adopted be sent to each member of Congress, and to the President of the United States. The meeting then adjourned.

LIFE OF SAVONAROLA.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SAVONAROLA AND LUTHER—RELIGIOUS REFORMATION—HOW CATHOLICISM MAY BE MADE TO HARMONIZE WITH PROTESTANTISM.

Dr. John Lord delivered his thirteenth lecture at Association Hall, yesterday morning. His subject was "Savonarola," upon whose life and labors was based an eloquent treatise on religious reformation. The lecturer began by stating that the subject of the lecture was one of the most illustrious characters of the fifteenth century. He was a sad, dejected, solitary young man, spending most of his time in churches. The vices of society were the principal subject of his thoughts. He left his home in his twenty-second year, and entered the Convent at Bologna, where he remained seven years, and where he created many friends. He studied principally philosophy, but he gradually relinquished Aristotle to study his Bible. In 1482 he was sent to Ferrara to preach. He went afterward to the Convent of St. Mark, where he was destined to pass his days. Lorenzo the Magnificent then ruled in Florence, where the liberties of the people were trampled upon—a man perfectly unscrupulous, who perpetrated gigantic crimes, and whose city, from its magnificence, was glorious, but whose crimes were a shame. Leaving Lorenzo, Dr. Lord referred to the age in which he lived, an age of art, science, and literature. Perugino and Leonardo d' Vinci were then living. Brunelleschi had erected the dome of the Florence Cathedral. Guido, Michael Angelo, and other eminent painters and architects, were also of that age. Learned Greeks flooded Italy after the fall of Constantinople, and introduced again the study of their language. Politian, Marsilio Ficino, and hundreds of others became eminent for their learning, and incredible intellectual activity was excited. But all this glory was divided by the clerical crimes. Unbelief, apathy, and scandalous moral actions prevailed. And during the age of Popes Sixtus V. and Alexander VI. morals were worse than they had been since the downfall of Rome.

But Savonarola rose. He had not yet learned the art of pulpit eloquence. He had read no other book but the Bible, and he could not interest his audiences, who were few, and he was sent to the Provinces. Afterward he improved, and having pleased the Prince Mirandula he was sent back to Florence, and hundreds now went to hear him. He was soon after elected Prior of his convent, and in the dignity of his sermons resembled St. Chrysostom. He spoke and remonstrated against the vices of the age, and a war was opened between Lorenzo and him. The latter sent to him, but Savonarola would not abandon his cause, and although he sent for Savonarola at his death-bed, still he died at enmity with the preacher, because he would not right the wrongs he had done. After Lorenzo's death, Piero, his son, succeeded him, but he had neither the virtues nor the abilities of his father, and the vices of the times increased. Savonarola continued his fearful and august preaching, denouncing the evils of the times—not only those of Florence, but those of Papal Rome. The invading army of France, under Charles, now appeared on the confines of Italy. Savonarola had been looked up to as a kind of real ruler, and, the people calling upon him at the time, he opened the doors of the city and welcomed the invading army in as a lesser evil. The people rose up, expelled the Medici family, but prevented the evils which usually followed in times like these, and a revolution without blood was effected, and the people made another endeavor of self-government. Savonarola still preached against the Papal crimes, and also preached such political doctrines as he wished the people to adopt. In this time the priests were above all secular men, and he had the charge of many interests which would now be called political. He detested the usurpations of the Medici, and the people helped him, and yet the old forms not being adapted to a new state of things, did not work right. Political science was in its infancy, and after great troubles and interminable popular meetings all turned to the friar, who said the people must choose their own magistrates, and mentioned other points, in the pulpit, which were taken up by the people, and a grand council was formed who had the power to appoint all the principal magistrates. Minor councils were also appointed, who performed higher duties. This form of government, it is said, was the only good one that Florence ever enjoyed. In one year a number of political reforms were perfected, and all by the wisdom and moderation of one man.

But his grand work was to reform the latent morals of the people, and it was here that his great eloquence was felt. He was no great theologian, but simply taught the doctrines of the Catholic faith. He accepted the Pope as the head of the Church and hated dogmas. He battled with flagrant and tangible sins and confined himself to morals. He accepted the Scriptures, and preached against those crimes prohibited in the Decalogue. He denounced the simony of Alexander VI., and demanded virtue, even in the highest. He denounced sin wherever he saw it. He believed God would send a scourge for the sins of nations. He denounced Florence, Rome, Italy, predicted plague, confusion, and degradation. He attacked sin in high places. His sermons were drawn from the New Testament, imitating the older prophets. He preached, too, not in vain. The people all flocked to hear him, and before long the whole town became converted. Dress changed, learned men became monks, and usurers gave up their ill-gotten means. No man more clearly saw the necessity of a reformation, but it was a reformation only in morals, and it was to this point that his sermons were directed. He was a thoroughly earnest speaker, enforcing the truths with which people were familiar.

Dr. Lord next gave an elaborate description of the style of Savonarola's preaching. He next invited attention to the difference between Savonarola and Luther, and on this point is given Dr. Lord's language. He said: The great difference between Savonarola and Luther is that Luther was more intellectual, more logical, more fearless in following out the conclusions to which his doctrines logically led. Luther aimed at a greater movement—a national movement—to throw off the whole system of Roman usurpation. He was skeptical of any great reform on a narrow basis—of any radical reform of morals when the elementary errors of Rome were retained. What was penance to Luther when he saw and felt that penance is not penitence—that it is essentially based on self-expiation, and that self-expiation is Pagan, not Christian? Luther held out Christ, like Savonarola, to be loved and adored, but with whom there could be no reconciliation except by faith, the abandonment of self-righteousness, the confession of utter impotence; so he would sweep away the forms of penance, pilgrimages, indulgences, self-lacerations, all the forms with which the mediæval priest clothed himself, his millineries, his upholsteries, his altars, his pharisaical ceremonies, even the authority of the Pope himself. He urged the study of the Bible, pondering on the laws of forgiveness, as revealed in the Scriptures, justification by faith, not by works, and especially inciting to a critical study of the Bible and the supremacy of reason in the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Thus Luther called out the intellect of Germany, created a love for intellectual liberty, exalted the dignity of reason, showed the necessity of learning in order to unravel the truths of inspiration. He makes piety more exalted by making it more intelligent. He produces intellectual convictions, which bind men together and make them indifferent to blind authority. He allies the intellect with the heart, breaks down religious despotism, and looks to the future as the period of progressive reforms; and these reforms have a wider application, and his truths arouse the nation rather than the fascination of eloquence. Savonarola, if bolder in denouncing sin, is more timid in following out his logical conclusions. It is not the emancipation of the mind he seeks so much as warning the people against sin and its consequences. His preaching, if carried to its utmost length, would only have led to a temporary reformation of morals. Luther sought a reformation of doctrines, a surer foundation for permanent movements. But in vain the labors of Savonarola. It was impossible that a man who labored so zealously to reform morals should not array against himself the enemies of liberty and the patrons of demoralizing pleasure. The people, too, began to hunger after their old pleasures. Alexander VI. turned against him, and wished to silence him. He invited him to Rome, but Savonarola declined to go. A Cardinal's hat was offered him, but Savonarola declined to receive it. A consistory was called and Savonarola was forbidden to preach, yet still he preached, and still more fervently. He was next excommunicated, but he still preached. But Florence was not what she had been, and although all the people still flocked to hear him, still they did not hold to him as formerly. Alexander VI. threatened an interdict against the city if Savonarola was not silenced, and the Magistrates finally prohibited his preaching. Savonarola then recommends the calling of a council by letters addressed to the monarchs of Europe, but these letters are intercepted and fall into Papal hands.

The Medici had too been reinstated, and after some controversy between him and the Papal representatives, he is called upon for an ordeal. He is willing to undergo it by walking through fire, but demands that he shall carry a crucifix with him, or the sacrament. But both these are prohibited, and the ordeal does not take place. Popular opinion then arises against him and he is arrested, and the popular opinion turns men to move against him. He is mocked, and jeered, and jested at, and afterward thrown into prison and subsequently tortured for months; the Papal Commissioners are sent from Rome with power to condemn him to death on the ground that "a dead enemy makes no more wars." Savonarola on the day of his execution was first disrobed of his clerical garments and was afterward led into the public square, where he submitted his neck to the hangman, and so suffered death before the people of Florence, in his forty-fifth year, a martyr to that Church whose hands were steeped in the blood of massacred Albigenses, not for heresy, but in the cause of truth. The labors of such a man could not be in vain. In a single generation after Luther the Church of Rome underwent an important change. From the halls of the Vatican to the hermitages of the Apennines the revival was felt. Instead of a Borgia there reigned a Caraffa. Savonarola was the pioneer of the Xaviers and Loyolas of the Romish Church—glorious witnesses of truth and righteousness, so eminent in piety, so irreproachable in morals, that it would be slanderous to accuse a Church which produced such men as wholly idolatrous or apostate. If the Papacy is connected with great evils, so is Protestantism. If Protestants accuse the Romish Church of penance, and indulgences, and ritualism, and Papal encroachments, so the Catholics accuse Protestantism of rationalism, of irreverence, of communistic theories, of liberty running into licentiousness, of want of unity, and the pretended reign of liberty and fraternity, without recognition of the normal degeneracy of society. But piety and even liberty do occasionally adorn both Churches. There are Catholic saints as well as Protestant saints, whose light shineth in darkness, and who equally deplore the evils of their respective systems. After all, it is the difference in ecclesiastical forms and governments which distinguishes the two Churches; but God adapts different governments to different ages and different peoples, but it is good morals, faith, and love to which we are exhorted by the Apostles, and which constitute our claims to be Christians; not systems of metaphysical divinity or forms of government. Whenever a Catholic like Savonarola accepts the Scriptures as the source of all light and the guide of all piety, then he is my Christian brother, and will be saved even as Protestants are saved, like that poor erring woman who washed the feet of Jesus with her tears and wiped them with the hair of her head. Christianity is a divine love communicated to the heart by the Divine Spirit, and prompting to constant sacrifices and lofty deeds for the cause of Him who redeemed the world. When Catholics accept this faith, and shine forth in this love, they are Christians whom we should admit to our army, even while we exclude them from our division, since we cannot march harmoniously together with different orders and tactics under different commanders, to accomplish, however, the same great end—the conversion of the world to God. And the time may come when all our various systems, institutions, organizations and parties shall be sifted like wheat, so that the indispensable unity to which the Catholic Church has aspired in vain, and of which she has arrogantly boasted shall at length be realized in a close and loving union of all those in every Church who accept the one Lord, the one faith, the one baptism, while those who, under various pretenses and names, even in our Protestant Churches, reject them, shall form a definite and awful combination of recognized unbelievers and scoffers, under the leadership of the great Red Dragon, to make war upon the saints, and to overcome them even, until He whose name is called the Word of God shall come to the rescue of His people and put all enemies under His feet, and reign on this earth for a thousand years as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE CASE AGAINST IRWIN—STATEMENT OF RUFUS HATCH.

The case in which Richard B. Irwin is charged by Rufus Hatch, formerly Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, with having, in May, 1872, embezzled $750,000 of the company's funds, which Irwin claims was furnished to him by the company to obtain a subsidy, and used by him for that purpose, came up for hearing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Justice Bixby's private office, No. 23 Park row. Before the case was called, Mr. Hatch made the following statement to a TIMES reporter, in relation to his motives for causing the arrest:

"I intend to test the question whether Mr. Irwin's acts do not constitute embezzlement. I make this complaint as a stockholder; I would have had Mr. Irwin arrested at the time of the investigation in Washington, but he was under the protection of Congress and in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. He fled to Europe before he was discharged from that custody. As soon as I heard of his return, I immediately caused his arrest. I believe he can be punished for embezzlement, as it cannot be shown that there existed any collusion between him and the company to use this money as a corruption fund, or that he had any authority from the company to use this money for purposes of bribery. The Congressional investigation showed that innocent stockholders of the company were robbed of this money by a few persons, and that the company gave no authority to any one to use the company's funds for purposes of bribery."

On the case being called yesterday, Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel appeared in behalf of Mr. Hatch; and ex-Judge William Fullerton and Mr. Lebbeus B. Chapman for Mr. Irwin. Mr. Henry S. Bennett, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company, was present, but said that he was not prepared to state what part he would take in the proceedings. Mr. F. G. Salmon appeared in the interest of Mr. Samuel C. Reed, a stockholder of the company. Messrs. Hatch and Irwin were both present.

Justice Bixby said that the case had been ordered to be heard in his private office, as a matter of convenience to the parties; and he asked if they were ready to proceed.

Judge Fullerton—I am ready to go on immediately, if it is deemed advisable to begin at so late an hour.

Mr. Vanderpoel—I am willing to act according to the convenience of all parties. When would you like to proceed, Mr. Fullerton?

Judge Fullerton—Well, say Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Vanderpoel agreed to this; and then Judge Fullerton said that they would need the books of the company at the hearing, and it was finally arranged that the examination should take place in the office of the Pacific Mail Company, at the foot of Canal street, so that the books can be examined without being removed.

ROGER M. SHERMAN.

A LETTER FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS.

United States District Attorney Bliss has sent the following letter fully explaining the object of the attendance of Assistant United States District Attorney Roger M. Sherman at the Babcock trial:

SIR: The time seems to have now come when I can with propriety say something in behalf of a deserving subordinate.

Mr. R. M. Sherman has been charged by the press with being a "spy of Babcock," and having betrayed the interests of the Government. No proof was ever presented to sustain the charges, but in these days proof is not needed where the charge is against a public officer. The procedure is to make the charge, and then call upon the officer to prove his innocence. If he does not speedily answer, he is condemned for his silence. If he does answer, he must use due meekness or his guilt is established. If he has the requisite meekness, and proves himself not guilty, the press condescendingly admits that it "may have been misinformed, though the circumstances are suspicious."

Let me state the facts in Mr. Sherman's case. As a result of the whisky prosecutions in the West, a large quantity of distilled spirits was, by order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, seized in this City. Judging from the stamps, either it was "crooked," or other spirits used at the West with the same stamps was so. I made frequent applications for information to the District Attorneys at St. Louis and elsewhere, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed the revenue officers to aid me. Still, every one out there seemed so absorbed in his own matters that I could get no information. When I saw that the guilty men were beginning to tell all they knew—or more—I believed that if I had a competent man on the spot he could get much valuable information for the Government to be used here. I therefore applied to the Attorney General for leave to send Mr. Sherman, who had charge of internal revenue matters in my office, to various places in the West. The permission was granted, and in due time the records of the civil and criminal courts here will, I believe, show how faithfully and successfully he has thus far performed his mission.

Among other papers obtained by him—from distillers, and not from Mr. Dyer or any officer of the Government—were some letters of one Hoge, an absconding revenue agent. They showed that he gave information from Washington to the Whisky Ring at the West, and were therefore inconsistent with the theory of the prosecution against Gen. Babcock, that it was he who was relied upon for the information. Now, having these papers, what was it the duty of Mr. Sherman, either as a citizen or an officer, to do? Was it to turn them over to the prosecution and enable them to be suppressed, if a desire so to do existed? It seems to me not. The people of this country do not want any man convicted by the suppression of testimony. They want the whole truth brought out, no matter which side it helps or hurts. Hoge's letter could be of no use to the prosecution against Gen. Babcock, while the feeling manifested by District Attorney Dyer, both toward Gen. Babcock and Mr. Sherman, seemed to show that no magnanimity was to be expected from him. Mr. Sherman, therefore, brought the letters to the notice of Gen. Babcock's counsel, but he at the same time took care that Mr. Dyer should be allowed any use that he wanted to make of them, provided he did not suppress them. This did not suit. Mr. Dyer notified the Attorney General that Sherman was a spy. One of his assistants gave such a statement to the press, requesting them to say they got it from another person, and when the manuscript was found in the Assistant's handwriting he was compelled to hear himself publicly branded as a liar.

Mr. Dyer subpœnaed Mr. Sherman as a witness; then, though challenged, did not dare to call him, and finally wrote Mr. Sherman a letter of apology, and telegraphed a halting retraction to the Attorney General.

Such are the facts, as I believe them to exist. If so, I submit that Mr. Sherman has not only done nothing censurable, but has done that for which every honorable man ought to commend him.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS, United States Attorney.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. R. W. Raymond will lecture at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening on "The Territorial History of the United States."

Nicholas Dewalt, a German aged forty-five, died yesterday from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on the 18th inst., at No. 729 Tenth avenue.

An Irishman named James Robinson died suddenly yesterday morning while breaking coal in the retort-room of the Manhattan Gas Works, Eighteenth street and Tenth avenue.

The unexpired term of the leases of the Grand Opera-house property at Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, was sold yesterday to Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railroad, for $70,000.

The foreign steam-ship mail of yesterday consisted of 28,110 letters and 62 bags of papers. The Herder, for Europe, via Hamburg, took out 23,710 letters, 59 bags of papers, and the Crescent City, for Havana, 4,400 letters and 3 bags of papers.

Early on Wednesday evening the residence of Mr. Powell Bolluff, No. 101 West Thirty-eighth street, was entered by sneak-thieves, who unlocked the front door with false keys and stole from a bureau drawer jewelry and other articles valued at $330, with which they escaped.

Mr. Andrew Phelps, doing business at No. 62 Cedar street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and reported that he had lost, or been robbed of, his pocketbook containing French bank notes valued at 2,500 francs, on Wednesday afternoon while riding on a Broadway car between Forty-sixth street and the Astor House.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday in the case of John D. Foshay, who was killed last Sunday morning by being run over by a New-Haven Railroad freight-car in Fourth avenue. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the company for employing only one man to perform the double duty of driving four horses and managing the brakes.

The St. Andrew's Literary and Musical Association announce an organ recital to be given this evening at the church in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue. A varied musical programme will be given, in which S. Austen Pearce, organist, and Messrs. William S. Leggat and E. S. Chapin, tenor and baritone soloists, will take part.

Detectives from the Central Office yesterday arrested Edward Lawson, of No. 104 West Twenty-fifth street, Michael Lahr, of No. 232½ Greenwich street, Michael and George Schmidt, of No. 357 West Fortieth street, Francis Nown, of No. 9 West street, Edward Hawley, of No. 245 West Forty-ninth street, and David Nolan, of No. 249 West Thirty-second street, charged with keeping policy shops. The prisoners were taken to court and held for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Skating was permitted at the Capitoline lake yesterday.

There were 233 deaths reported to the Board of Health during the past week.

The body of Patrick Jones was found floating in the water at the foot of North Seventh street yesterday morning. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased at No. 85 North Sixth street.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown woman apparently about forty years of age was run over and killed on the Belvidere Railroad near Trenton about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening.

The rolling stock of the Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad Company was sold yesterday to satisfy a debt. The proceeds amounted to about five thousand dollars.

Hittrick's carpenter shop, at Paterson, was burned at a late hour Wednesday night. The upper part of the building was occupied by Horsfield & Co. as a silk factory. The total loss was $2,500, which was covered by insurance.

The re-election of Dr. Eddy as Superintendent of the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum having been vetoed by Director Halstead, the Doctor has brought suit to test the validity of the matter.

Charles Hauberman, a Jersey City tradesman, who was recently convicted of slandering Elizabeth Allen, one of his saleswomen, was yesterday committed to jail in default of payment of a judgment of $1,000 given against him.

Henry Smith, a professional thief, was captured on Walnut street, Newark, yesterday, by two citizens, and taken to Police Head-quarters, having stolen about one hundred dollars worth of clothing from the residence of Mrs. Clark, No. 261 Mulberry street. He escaped from the Hoboken Station-house a few months ago.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday night an explosion, which will be attended with probably fatal results, occurred in shaft No. 5 of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, which is known as the "death shaft." Patrick Hanley, a workman, was engaged in preparing some cartridges and John Farrell, the foreman of the shaft, was standing near him, when from some unknown cause the cartridges exploded, and both men were thrown violently to the ground. Farrell's left eye was torn from its socket, and he was so badly burned about the head and face that it is believed his injuries will prove fatal. Hanley's injuries were serious but are not considered fatal.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge James Birney, of Michigan, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

State Senator E. P. Carpenter and Gen. William Sutton, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Major D. W. Flagler, United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey and George E. Day, of New-Haven, and Ezra Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Viscount Mandeville, of England, and Senator Stephen H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Charles T. Gorham, recently United States Minister to the Netherlands; ex-Gov. R. Pacheco, of California; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD BONDS IN BRUSSELS.

A German banking-house in this City received yesterday a cable dispatch from Brussels saying that counterfeit New-York Central Railroad and California and Oregon bonds had been discovered in that city by the Police. These bonds are supposed to be some of the counterfeits which were first put in circulation in this City in the Fall of 1872. The counterfeiters who were concerned in the forgeries were closely pursued by detectives, and several of them are now lodged in prisons in this country. The principal members of the gang were the notorious "Spence" Pettus, Andrew L. Roberts, Valentine Gleason, Charles Ralston, alias Walter Sheridan, Charles I. Williamson, alias Charles I. Perrin, and Stephen Raymond. Ralston when last heard of was in Belgium, and it is believed by the detectives here that he has been "shoving" the spurious railroad bonds in Brussels.

A BOY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

A report of an unusually strange case of sudden death from fright was transmitted to the Coroner's office yesterday, from the Eighteenth Precinct Station. The deceased was a boy aged fifteen years, named William S. Parsons, residing at No. 135 East Seventeenth street, who had been ill for some time past. Although rather low there was nothing in his condition denoting the early approach of death. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning his father, who had been attending his bedside during the night, desired to administer to the patient some medicine prescribed by the family physician, and in doing so gave, by mistake, some aconite. Discovering his error the father indiscreetly communicated the fact to the sick boy, who became so frightened that he was instantly seized with spasms and died. Drs. Phelps and Miller, who were immediately called, after examining the body and hearing a recital of the circumstances from the distracted father, came to the conclusion that death was undoubtedly caused by disease of the heart, the result of fright.

A SHIP OF ICE.

The steamer Vera Cruz, Capt. Deaken, which left Havana for New-York on Saturday, experienced very heavy weather off Cape Hatteras on Tuesday. The spray of the sea, which washed over her top masts and rigging, became glistening ice, and the vessel presented a beautiful spectacle as she entered the harbor yesterday noon, looking like a crystal ship. As she came to the pier, just above the Battery, hundreds flocked to see her. Many old sailors who visited the ship said that while they had frequently seen portions of a vessel irregularly covered with ice, they had never seen so complete a transformation.

SALE OF THE TOMES ART COLLECTION.

The collection of oil-paintings belonging to Mr. Francis Tomes was sold last night at Leavitt's Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The prices generally ranged very low. Some of the higher prices paid were for the following works: Perino's "Madonna," $170; Hilverdinck's "Evening on the Meuse," $105; George Clare's "Geranium and Violets," $144; "Festivity in Venice," $115; "The Sister's Care," by Ryder, $190, and "The Annual Festivity of the Bucentaur in Venice," $115. The water-colors belonging to the same collection will be disposed of at the same place this evening.

MR. MOODY'S SERMON.

HOPE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR SALVATION—THE ATTENDANCE AT THE HIPPODROME DIMINISHING.

There was again a very perceptible diminution in the attendance at the noon-day meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday. Where, on former occasions there were from 6,500 to 7,000 people present, there were yesterday not more than 500. After the hymn, "I'm coming to the cross," had been sung, Dr. Hepworth read the requests to pray, among them petitions for the prayers of the congregation for God's blessing on the students of the School of Mines connected with Columbia College; on Columbia College itself; on Cornell University, and Vassar College. There were also received applications for prayer requests from fifty brethren and sisters, and from twenty mothers for the conversion of their sons. After prayer and singing of the hymn, "What! Lay my sins on Jesus?" Mr. Moody read a number of texts, the principal ones being the following:

"For what is the hope of the hypocrite, though he hath gained, when God taketh away his soul?" Job, xxvii., 8.

"The wicked is driven away in his wickedness; but the righteous hath hope in his death." Proverbs, xiv., 32.

Mr. Moody said: "Our subject to-day is 'Hope.'" He had no doubt that if we all were questioned each would be found having hope in salvation. But the question was: "Have we a true hope? Have we a hope that will stand death and the judgment?" A hope that did not purify us and make us better was a false hope, and it seemed to him that a false hope was worse than no hope at all. What could be the hope of a hypocrite, be he ever so wealthy and prominent in life? He had just read the saying that "the hope of the unjust man perishes." Probably an unjust man could not be found in New-York who had not some hope of seeing heaven. But what was it worth? God had said that it should perish. Nearly every drunkard has hopes of reformation; has hopes of becoming better some day. But what were they worth? If any one of his auditors had entertained false hopes of heaven he had better give them up; they were but refuges of lies. We must, said he, have a hope that will stand death and the judgment; that will take us across Jordan to the bar of heaven. He would say to all present that unless they looked upon God as their hope, their hope, whatever it was, was worthless. A great many people looked upon this word "hope" as something closely allied to their salvation. They simply hoped for salvation. If they would read their Bible they will find that it referred rather to Christ's death giving them the hope of salvation. God had said that those only who believed in Christ should be saved. So it must be through Christ that we have hope. Suppose, said he, we were asked this minute what our hope of salvation was. Some people become angry when asked such a question in the inquiry-room. They seemed to think that they are independent questions. Some one had said that "joy is like the lark—it sings in the morning." But his definition of hope was that it was like the nightingale, for it sang in the night. It carries us through the darkness to the gates of heaven, to the gates of happiness. After prayer brief addresses were delivered by Drs. John Hall, Anderson, and White. Dr. Hepworth then pronounced the benediction. Yesterday the women's meeting, which succeeds the regular noon service, instead of being held in the Hippodrome building as usual, was conducted in the church corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

The large hall was crowded in every part at the meeting last evening, but there was no overflow meeting. Mr. Sankey sang by request his favorite hymn, "Hold the Fort," the audience joining in the chorus. Mr. Moody addressed the congregation upon the subject, "Grace," a word which, he said, contained a sermon in itself. He preached with his customary power, arguing that since Christ had always taken the sinner's part, the latter might confidently expect salvation, if they would only believe in Him. Salvation, he contended, was not to be worked for, but accepted as a gift for faith in Christ. The services concluded with singing and the benediction.

A CHAPTER OF ERRORS.

About three weeks ago Miss Margaret J. Lyons, a *modiste*, occupying rooms on the second floor of No. 27 Union square, reported that while she was in bed at about 4 o'clock in the morning her room was entered by two men who bound her hands and feet and robbed her of $40 in money and several articles of jewelry, with which they made their escape. The details of the affair have been published in THE TIMES. Miss Lyons was so much excited at the rough usage she had received at the hands of the robbers that she was unable to give an accurate description of the men, and the Police have been unable to discover them. A few days ago Superintendent Walling received information which he believed would lead to the arrest of the robbers, and sent Detectives Rielly and Kennedy, of the Central Office, to see Miss Lyons and endeavor to obtain from her a more accurate description of the men. Detective Rielly made known his business to Miss Lyons, and the lady being under the impression that Kennedy was under arrest, pointed him out and said, "This is one of the men." Kennedy exhibited his shield, and satisfied Miss Lyons that she was mistaken, and the lady then said that the man she took him for was thinner in the face. Mr. Thomas Sayles, of No. 760 Broadway, a friend of Miss Lyons, was present during the interview, and it appears that he was not satisfied with Kennedy's explanation, for on Wednesday last while passing the Metropolitan Hotel he saw a man whom he mistook for Kennedy entering the hotel. Sayles waited until this man came out and followed him down to Canal street, where he found a policeman. He pointed the man out to the officer and asked the policeman if he knew him to be a Central Office detective, and the officer replied that he was not. The man was then questioned, and said that he was not a detective and had never represented himself to be one. Sayles believing this man was one of the parties who had an interview with Miss Lyons in his presence, caused his arrest, and charged him with personating an officer. At the station-house the prisoner made a satisfactory explanation, and Sayles finding that he was mistaken, the prisoner was discharged. On Wednesday night Patrolman Van Arsdale, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Fitzgerald, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, on suspicion of being one of the men concerned in robbing Miss Lyons, and he was detained at the station-house. Miss Lyons was sent for, and on her arrival at the station-house she failed to identify Fitzgerald as one of the robbers, and he was discharged.

BURGLARS CLEVERLY ARRESTED.

A clever capture of burglars was effected in Jersey City early yesterday morning. About 10 o'clock Wednesday night Officer Harney saw a coach standing on Washington street, and proceeding toward the vehicle he observed a man leaving it, and followed him. The man, noticing that he was watched, ran up and down several streets until he was clear of the officer's beat, when Officer Harney returned and gave his attention to the coach and driver. He watched the vehicle until shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time he observed three men enter it, when he took them all into custody. They gave their names, residences, and occupations as follows: Charles Tolson, hack-driver, No. 124 Clinton place; George Williams, printer, No. 117 Bond street; George Edwards, No. 42 Grove street, and James Walters. After the arrest it was discovered that the dry-goods store of T. C. Brown & Co., No. 94 Montgomery street, had been entered and robbed of a considerable amount of goods which had been packed in a box and left in the hall-way of Sutton's shoe-store on the adjoining premises. Yesterday morning the party was arraigned before Justice Farrier for examination. Tolson, the driver, stated that he was employed by the party to convey them to their destination, but knew nothing of the burglary. Edwards was identified by Capt. McKaig as a professional thief. Edwards denied all knowledge of the burglary, and stated that Williams hired the coach, and that he and the others came over from New-York to Jersey City to meet some ladies who were to follow in another coach. Edward Dickinson then identified the prisoner as having called at his saloon, No. 90 Montgomery street, on Monday last, for the purpose of hiring a room. Mr. William H. Sutton identified Walters as having called at No. 96 Montgomery street for the same purpose on the same day, and as having hired a room of him. It was subsequently ascertained that the burglary was effected by passing from one window to the other, by means of the awning, from which the goods were transferred in the same way. The prisoners were committed for trial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Rheinhold Siedle, the largest jeweler in Pittsburg, Penn., has suspended. A meeting of his creditors in this City was held at the Astor House, at which he submitted a statement showing liabilities amounting to $41,000, and nominal assets to the amount of $35,000. He offered to compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the proposition was accepted by many of the creditors.

Members of the firm of W. & J. C. Mirchie, jewelers, of Cincinnati, are in this City, endeavoring to effect a compromise with their creditors at twenty cents on the dollar. A number of the creditors are holding out for better terms.

George E. White assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to Sylvester E. Woodhouse yesterday.

Rosenheim & Libman, dry-goods merchants of No. 408 Broadway, who failed some time ago, have offered to pay forty cents on the dollar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Archbishop Thomas E. Connelly, Max J. Eller, Frederick A. Dreyer, John S. Beale, Adolph Claussen, Mrs. Carrie M. Seymour, Miss Mary Seymour, Louis W. Gutermuth, Aristides Martinez, Capt. John W. Simmons, Theodore Walsh and wife, Patricio Ponce de Leon, Francisco Casallas, Rafael Perez Vento, Alejandro F. Herrera, Manuel R. Cuza, Jose Holgado, Rodulf Sedano, Fernando Guiral, Jose Garcia Gomez, Gualterio de Vara Carril.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:40 | Sun sets......5:48 | Moon sets....7:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:04 | Gov. Island..8:53 | Hell Gate..10:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herder, (Ger.,) Brauelt, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore, via South Amboy, William Dalzell; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Hone, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Robena, Hagen, Cronstadt, Russia, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Nereo O., (Aust.,) Ossoinack, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Gazelle, Dunton, Georgetown, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Pacific, (Norw.,) Harris, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oneco, Henry, Anjier, Java, for orders, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. J. W. Roberts, Conley, Boston, Mass., P. Conley; Jennie P. Willey, Trefethern, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Brill & Co.; D. B. Everett, Saunders, St. John, Porto Rico, H. P. Brown & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Zepher Mills; Lewis Ehrman, cld. Feb. 23, 1876, by Van Brunt & Bro., corrected to Longcraft & Co.; May Morn, Phinney, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co., O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Feb. 19, with mdse. and 23 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Victoria, Perez, Lindsley, Maracaibo 31 ds., with coffee to M. Perez & Obarrio.

Brig Para, (of St. John, N. B.,) Steeves, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Blakeslee & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Brig M. C. Haskell, (of Rockland,) Hall, Charleston Feb. 16th, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Hart, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Catawamteak, Kennedy, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Somerset, for Bristol; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Crescent City, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for Port Royal; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; William P. Clyde, for Philadelphia; ship Great Admiral, for San Francisco; barks Oneco, for Java; Thos. A. Goddard, for Smyrna; Ambassador, for London; Gazelle, for Barbados; brigs Kodiac, for Beyrout; Alice, for Gibraltar; James Miller, for Santander; schrs. Mary A. Witham, for Cape Haytien; Maggie Masters, for St. Johns, N. F.; Jesse S. Clark, for Fernandina; Annie E. Chase, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 22.—Arr. brig Ellen H. Sullivan, St. John; schr. Robert W. Brown, Pensacola.

Sld. 22, brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Ida M. Eldridge, Eldridge, do.; Armida C. Hall, Hall, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 21.—Sld. brig Susan, (Br.,) Stuart, Boston.

DEMARARA.—Arr. prior to Feb. 20, brig Jennie Morton, Fooks, Baltimore.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.—Sld. brig Halifax, (Br.,) Powers, West Indies.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Sld. brigs Loreto, (Sp.,) Moragues, Charleston; Andaz, (Sp.,) Botey, do.

Arr. 21st, schrs. Dreadnaught, (Br.,) Nova Scotia; Windward, New-Orleans.

Sld. 23d, steam-ships Colon, Griffin (from Aspinwall,) for New-York; Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Arr. steam-ship Dominion, (Br.,) Roberts, Boston.

MATANZAS, Feb. 22.—Sld. brig Amanda, (Br.,) Dart, North of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Feb. 21.—Arr. bark Sophia R. Luhrs, Hopkins, Corunna, (not bark J. F. Rothman, as before reported.)

Sld. 22d, schr. Cathie C. Berry, Seavy, Delaware Breakwater.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 23.—Sld. bark Candeur, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Baltimore.

Sld. 24th, bark Atlantic, Lanfare, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sld. H. J. Libbey, Wexford, Ariadne, Sedmi Dubrovacki, Columbia, Eugenia.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., American Eagle.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Gerion, Maria, Capt. Stan, Maria Isabel, Giuseppe Rocca, Tigra.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Voladora, Saga, Ebenezer.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Martha, Eulalia, Triumphant, Ferdinand, Fisher, Irene, the latter at Plymouth.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Plymouth Rock, (in the Channel,) Zawia, Ceres, Valparaiso, Unico, Cibola, Jorawur, Don Quixote, Two Brothers, and Prudent.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Sld. steamer Illinois, for Philadelphia.

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